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The Daily Commercial.

Secretary Stanton's Bulletin.

From the latest official intelligence we have, our armies both East and West are in as good condition as when the campaign commenced. Gen. GRANT'S army has been fully reinforced by veteran troops and others, and the vigor with which the campaign was commenced will be continued. The troops are better equiped and supplied than at the outset.

Gen. SHERMAN'S army has also been fully reinforced, and he reported Sunday evening that he was ready to move in the morning.

The news from all quarters is encouraging.

The Position of Butler.

It would appear from the dispatches of our special correspondent at Washington that previous accounts of Gen. BUTLER'S operations have misrepresented the facts. We hail with sincere gratification the authentic correction, and the assurance that the present position of that column is every way satisfactory.

Iron, Steel and the New Tariff.

The Iron and Steel manufacturers of Pittsburgh held meetings yesterday afternoon, and appointed committees to confer with the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, upon rates of duty upon these articles.

The gentlemen selected on the part of Iron manufacturers, are GEORGE BLACK, JAMES I. BENNETT, and JOHN W. CHALFANT, Esqs. We have not heard the names of those comprising the Steel committee.

Congress should heed well the voice of Pittsburgh. To her iron and steel interests the Government naturally looks for large support during the war and after it. But to make this available, those interests must be fully secured against foreign competition.

Military Intelligence

All the intelligence from the Potomac Army, both by special and Associate Press dispatches agree in the fact that General Grant will flank Lee, and that the rebels will fall back towards Linchburg, which is now being fortified, and where the decisive battle of the war will be fought.

From General Butler we learn that the rebel forces continue their assaults on our pickets and skirmishers, but without any effect. Rebel deserters report that Beauregard has a force of from 20,000 to 30,000 men under his command.

A rebel lieutenant, now within our lines, represents that General Lee had on army numbering from 80,000 to 90,000 men at the commencement of the recent battles, which has been reduced by losses amounting to from 25,000 to 28,000. The rebel army is also said to have plenty of provisions.

A crew from three gunboats stationed on the Rappahannock, lately, in an expedition into the country, captured an acting master of the rebel navy, six other persons, and killed three. They were part of a force being organized to board and capture the gunboats.

A late letter from Fortress Monroe states that rebel cavalry had attacked Fort Powhattan, on James' river, making three charges, which were all repulsed with the heavy loss to the enemy.

Seventy-five regiments of the National Guard of Ohio (one hundred days men) have already been sent out of that State to hold important positions. General Grant has been strengthened by the prompt response of the Ohio militia.

Latest Intelligence.

Intelligence from Acapulco, Mexico, to the 13th, states that the French occupy but a narrow line from San Blas to Vera Cruz and Tampico. The French Admiral does not care to venture on the occupation of any other port, because of danger to his communications with the interior.

The New York Central Railroad car shop, at Albany, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss estimated at $100,000.

Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, has directed the Distrtct Attorney to procure indictments against all concerned in the seizure of the offices of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*.

WE learn from the Cincinnati papers that the District Convention on Saturday elected the following delegates to the Baltimore Convention, from Hamilton county. 1st District, A. F. PERRY, M. A. JACOBS; 2d District, S. F CARY, M. P. GANDY.

The *Gazette* says: The delegates were not instructed, but had the question been pressed, both Conventions would have passed resolutions favoring the re-nomination of MR. LINCOLN.

What we Owe.

The report of the Treasury Department of the amount of the National debt on the 14th of May, 1864, effectually silences the attacks that certain parties have made upon the national credit. If such attacks were made through ignorance, the official statement is removed the cause; if from a malicious desire to injure the Government and the country, their falsity is exposed. Our only wonder is that now, in the fourth year of this most stupendous war, the financial affairs of the Government have been so administered that the debt is so small.

The Secretary of the Treasury, acting as the steward of the people, has wisely determined to keep them thoroughly and constantly acquainted with the condition of public finances. He looks to our own people to provide the ways and means for paying the expenses of the war, and in a spirit of the utmost confidence he informs them from week to week, through the press, what are their necessities, and how they may be supplied. Until Congress shall complete the new tax bill, and until a revenue can be derived from it, he has no alternative but to depend largely upon the public credit, as represented in the national loans. He does not send our bonds to foreign markets to be sold at a discount, that foreign capitalists may have the benefit of a present and temporary depression of the currency, but gives our own people the advantage of holding our own securities, so that at the end of the war our nationality, like that of Great Britain, may be owned at home.

According to the Treasury Report of May 14, the total debt of the country on that date was seventeen hundred and fifty millions, two hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety cents ($1,715,250,647 90), not more than fifteen thousand millions, nor even two thousand millions, as has been alleged. Large as this debt is in itself, it is not great when compared with the future or even the present resources of the country. It is less than half the national debt of Great Britain. The increase of our national wealth, as shown by the last Census Reports, was, from 1840 to 1850, 61 per cent., or from $3,764,000,000 to $6,174,000,000; and from 1850 to 1860, 127 per cent., or up to $14,165,000,000. War may temporarily check, but cannot stop our prosperity. If the debt of the country is 15 per cent. of the property of the country, this ratio will steadily diminish with every succeeding year of our peculiar national existence. We are not like old nations whose prosperity has culminated. The development of our national wealth has only begun, and the *burden* of 1864 will be but the basis for that still greater one that will be laid in the near-approaching decades. It is absurd to suppose that we have no right to incur a debt for posterity to pay. The son thanks the father for preserving the Union, carry on the old family estate, if he did mortgage some portion of its revenues to save it from destruction: and future generations will receive a heritage from the present whose value will bear no proportion to the small amount of charges that may go with it.—*N. Y. Observer.*

English View of Retaliation.

The London *Daily News* treats of the Fort Pillow massacre, and recommends retaliation, It says:

"There can be no doubt that, under the recognized laws of war, the Government of the United States is perfectly entitled to visit such an atrocity with signal retaliation. It is laid down accordingly, in almost every book used by every authoritative writer on the subject, that if a hostile general has without any just reason, caused prisoners to be executed, the Government which he is fighting may, to any equal number of his people, notifying to him that it will continue thus to retaliate, for the purpose of obliging him to observe the rules of war. Admitting to the fullest extent that it is a dreadful extremity thus to condemn a prisoner to stone by a miserable death for his General's crime, the writers we have cited lay their point out, at the same time, that as a belligerent Government has a right to sacrifice its enemies' lives to its own safety and that of its troops, if it has to do with an inhuman enemy who frequently commit such enormities, it is authorized to refuse quarter to some of the prisoners taken, and to treat them as its own people have been treated. The right of retaliation under such circumstances not only exist, but has been repeatedly exercised in some instances with very considerable success. Wellington, the Peninsular war, for example, the Spanish commanders compelled the French generals to respect the lives of the Spanish peasantry, by notifying to them that for every peasant found murdered, two French soldiers would be executed.—The murder of the peasantry by the French soldiers, which had previously been common enough, ceased after the standing order had been given and acted upon in a few instances.

THE Berlin *Bulletin* states that the American Nail Machine Co.. capital $250.000, having a factory in that city, turn out a machine capable of making cut nails of all sizes, at a quarter less than the old price, and of much better shape and quality, superior to anything that was ever made except by hand. These other machine split nails this only makes them more compact. It has required four years to complete the invention, and it now stands a triumph of mechanical art.

FROM WASHINGTON.

REBEL GENERALS PAYING UP.

Tax and Tariff Bills.

Pacific Railroad Bill Passed.

Increase Recommended.

INCREASE ON MALT LIQUORS.

Pennsylvania Officers in Richmond.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 23

Rebel Generals Paying their Taxes:

Generals Beauregard, Forest and Ex. Gov. J. G. Harris, have paid the direct tax upon their real estate in Tennessee through agents or attornies. This fact appears in an official letter from tax Commissioners of Tennessee.

The Tax Bill in the Senate.

The tax bill will be taken up to-morrow in the Senate, and pushed to a vote with the utmost rapidity. Mr. FESSENDEN, who has it in charge, will insist that it shall give place to no other business, and that night sessions be held till its passage.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Ways and Means Committee will take hold of the tariff in earnest to-morrow, with the purpose to report it to the House at the end of this week or early next week. They have been waiting for the Finance Committee's amendments to the tax bill.

The Committee on elections will take up the Arkansas case to-morrow.

The Senate passed the Pacific Railroad bill to-day by twenty three to five. The nays were Buckalew, Hendricks, Powell, Saulsbury and Ten Eyck. There was a lengthy wrangle over the diverse interests of half a dozen different Kansas towns. A proposition was adopted that the Leavenworth and Pawnee branch must run by Lawrence and Topeka. An amendment was made that soldiers shall travel on the road at half rates.

The proposition for a branch road to St. Paul and Lake Superior was decisively defeated. The clause giving the company power to annul contracts at pleasure was stricken out by seventeen to thirteen.

The main feature of the bill is that it repeals the provisions of the old law for the issue of United States bonds in aid of the road, but authorizes the company to issue bonds of which the government guarantees the interest for twenty years.

The House resolution to adjourn on the 6th of June will not be agreed to by the Senate, and it was not expected it would be by those who voted for it, inasmuch as the tax bill has not been considered in the Senate, and the tariff and miscellaneous appropriation bills have not even been reported to the House.

Mr. Grimes' speech on the Naval Supply bill abounded in facts and figures, showing a vast amount of swindling among the naval contractors, navy agents, and master machinists at the principel navy yards on the Atlantic, which, he argued, was inseparable from the present system of procuring naval supplies.

Increased Tax on Liquors Recommended.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter to the Finance Committee in which he urges the imposition of two dollars per gallon upon all distilled spirits manufactured after the passage of the pending bill, in place of the sliding scale reported by the Committee. Mr. Semms argues that this increase is necessary to bring the revenue from internal taxes to three hundred millions, the figures set by the Secretary of the Treasury. He computes the present annual product of whiskey at one hundred millions of gallons, from which he anticipates a revenue, after making all necessary deductions, of fifty-four millions, with a tax at one dollar per gallon, or of a hundred and four millions with a tax at two dollars per gallon.

He alludes to the fact that in Great Britain the imposition of a tax of two dollars and forty-three cents has not made any sensible dimunition in the amount consumed. If the revenue from the bill, after being altered in conformity with the above suggestions, be considered larger than is required the Commissioner recommends a decrease in income and other taxes. His arguments in favor of the immediate imposition of the highest duty is, that taxation should be constant and certain, and not liable to changes from the period of over-estimated manufacture and furious speculation to complete paralysis.

The Commissioner recommends an increase of the tax on malt liquors to two dollars per barrel; the addition of several clauses of instruments to the schedule subject to stamp duty, and the imposition of a tax of one per cent. at the Assayer's on gold, instead of five per cent at the mine.

Pennsylvania Officers in Libby.

The following are among the Union officers in prison at Richmond: Col. Richard White, 55th Pa.; Lt. Col. F. J. Bennett, 58th Pa.; Capt. Jas. Metzgar, Co. C, 55th Pa.; Capt. D. W. Fox, Co. A, 55th Pa.; A djt. John Gatchell, 58th Pa.; 2d Lieut. Pat. O'Connell, Co. C, 55th Pa.

Casualties to Western Officers.

The following Western officers of the 12th infantry are among the wounded in the recent engagement: Major Bruen, Capts. And arson. Dunn, King and Morgan; Second Lieut nants Putnam and Mayer, and First Lieutenan ts Van Volgah and Wagner were killed, and Lieut. Netterville is missing.

The One Hundred Seventieth and Ohio p araded the streets to-day.

SPECIAL FROM BUTLER.

MOST ABSURD STORIES CONTRADICTED.

The Army Well Satisfied with the Campaign.

OUR LOSSES.

REBEL LOSS IN ONE DAY, 1,500

1,000 REBEL PRISONERS

OUR LINES SECURELY HELD.

Gen. Heckman's Brigade Not Cut Up.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The following from your special corres pondent with Gen. Butler has just been receiv ed:—We stand in the Northern papers the mo st absurd stories about our short campaign, wi th the result of which the army here is well sat isfied in the whole series of operations. This army has lost but seven hundred killed, and fou rteen hundred wounded, who are now in our ca re in hospitals. Seven hundred are missing.

The enemy acknowledge in their papers a loss in one day only of fifteen hundred killed and wounded, and we have a thousand of their prisoners in our hands, We hold our whole line of works securely.

Among our prisoners is General Walker, wounded in the leg, and Adjutant-General Jones, son of the late Minister to Bogota.

Heckman's brigade is not cut up.

NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATION.

Obstructions of the Rappahannock Removed.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The annual examination at the Naval Academy commenced on the 20th inst. The following is the Board of visitors:—Commodores John Morston and John Rodgers, Capt. Pickering, U. S. Navy; Henry Barnard, Connecticut; Jas. A. Hamilton, N. Y.; G. D. A. Parks, Illinois; John W. Harris, Missouri, and C. D. Robinson, Wisconsin.

It is reported that the gunboats of the Potomac flotilla have removed all obstructions in the Rappahannock river.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS

Secretery Stanton's Dispatch.

Grant's Army Strong as Ever.

ALL OUR ARMIES REINFORCED.

Gunboats Escape from Red River.

A GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

General Sherman to Move Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 23—1:35 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

Dispatches from Major General Canby, dated at the mouth of Red River, at midnight, May 15, states that Admiral Porter has just arrived, and that the remainder of the gunboats will arrive to-night. General Banks will probably reach Semmesport, on the Atchafalaya, to-morrow.

A despatch from Admiral Porter, dated on board the flag ship Black Hawk, at the mouth of red river, May 16, states that the portion of the squadron above the falls at Alexandria had been released from their unpleasant position, owing to the indefatigable exertion of Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, acting Engineer of the 19th army corps, who proposed and built the dam of 600 feet across the river at the lower falls, which enabled all the vessels to pass in safety. The breakwater of the Mississippi reaching Alexandria, allowed them to pass over all the shoals and the obstructions planted by the enemy to a point of safety. Colonel Bailey will be immediately nominated for promotion for his distinguished and meritorious service.

An unofficial dispatch from Cairo, dated May 22d, states that the army and gunboats are all safe at the mouth of Red river and at Semmesport.

Major General Sherman, by a dispatch at 8:30 p. m , last (Sunday) night, reports that he will be ready by morning to resume his operations. Returned veterans and regiments, he says, have all been replaced, also losses and detachments.

We have no official reports since my last telegram from Grant or Butler.

Official reports of this department show that within eight days after the great battle at Spotsylvania C. H., many thousand veteran troops have been forwarded to Gen. Grant. The whole army has been amply supplied with full rations of subsistence; upward of 20,000 sick and wounded have been transported from the fields of battle to the Washington and Northern hospitals, and placed under surgical care. Over 8,000 prisoners were transported from the field to prison depots, and a large amount of artillery and other implements of war taken, all which brought away. Several thousand fresh cavalry horses have been forwarded and the grand army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers and better equipped, supplied and furnished than when the campaign opened. Several thousand reinforcements have also been forwarded to other armies in the field and ample supplies to all. During the same time over 30,000 volunteers for 100 days have been mustered into the service, clothed, armed equipped and transported to their respective positions. This statement is due to the officers of the army, staff and bureau, and the respective corps to whom the credit belongs.

(Signed.) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The War in Virginia.

Extracts from Richmond Papers.

Military Operations.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, May 11.]

The events of military operations in the various localities of strife is very gratifying and promising. Grant is fighting very stubbornly, and with pluck that is either desperate or ought to be. Victories are not decisive, but they all tend to a decisive result. It is impossible that Grant should be able long to keep his men in heart and up to the fighting point. Defeat, together, without being so fortunate as to cheer them with a single success. His own courage may be unshaken, and the ruin of his fortune, which he dreads will entail, may make him pertinacious and reckless, but his men will be swayed by other ideas, and will force him to relinquish the unsuccessful fight.

There seems to be room to hope that he may inextricably involve himself before the breakdown shall come, and that his obstinacy will thus compass his ruin. What his plans are it is difficult to divine. His policy would dictate to him to get out of the way of an army that he has forced himself to fight, and accordingly I had anticipated hearing that he had fought safely, as Hooker did in his escape from the Wilderness, by crossing at the United States Ford, and thus putting the Rappahannock between him and the victorious foe. But, as it is, we find him thrusting out his columns as far as Spotsylvania Court House, and there twice making battle.

Facetious as it may seem, he appears so far unmaught by adversity as still to have an eye upon Richmond, where he is to find a new base of supplies, and how he is to maintain himself in any position short of it is hard to imagine. The struggle must necessarily soon end in the flight and pursuit. The wooded and hilly country in which he is operating will give him facilities for retiring secretly, of which he will avail himself, and from which he will probably reap advantage. Meantime, our profound, reverend gratitude to Almighty God for the victories which have baffled our demonpossessed foe, and our affectionate thanks and hearty applause and congratulations to the thrice glorious army by which they have been won; that army has thus added to the honors of which the proudest might well have been proud. Lincoln has exhausted his catalogue of Generals in the effort to find some one capable of putting his flag on the capitol of Richmond. Grant is the last, and has the most confident hope; and I hear the soldiers around me expressing in homely phrase the fate which has befallen him, by U. S. Grant as meaning "Ul Spront Grant."

An Auspicious Beginning.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

We have great cause to be thankful for the auspicious beginning which has marked the military operations of the enemy in this section, where our city is so seriously menaced. At the only two points yesterday where our forces came in collision, we repulsed the insolent foe, and did it most satisfactorily. They came in overwhelming numbers, as expected by encompassing us that we would fall an easy prey into their hands. They thought that we were too weak to guard more than any one point, but Gen. Beauregard, our chief commander, they have been disappointed. Wherever they have attempted to approach the city, there they have found the bayonets of the Confederates bristling from behind breastworks to them. But, if we were successful yesterday, shall we not be more so to-day?

Heavy reinforcements, and they among the best and bravest in the Confederate States, were arriving hourly yesterday and all through last night. Their sturdy shouts, as they passed through our city, were indeed music such as our citizens delighted to hear. Gen. Pickett, a son of old Virginia, who will lead them in battle, has attested his skill and bravery on every battle field from Manassas to Gettysburg, and under the prestige of such a commander we cannot think of anything but victory.

Our Common Council, yesterday afternoon in a series of resolutions, but reflected the sentiments of this community in relation to Gen. Pickett. Let us be hopeful, cheerful, prayerful. Yetersburg will never fall into the hands of the brutal oppressors.

SEE ESTIMATE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STRUGGLE IN VIRGINIA.

[From The Richmond Examiner, May 11th.]

No new battle has occurred in Northern Virginia, and there are evidences of a wide and deep demoralization among the Federal troops. But the struggle is far from being over that quarter. Grant must take or lose all, and he will not renounce the game until his last shot is expended. His real numbers appear to have been equal to the highest estimation placed upon them. When he crossed the Rapidan, there were two reports—one that he came with a hundred thousand—the other that he brought two hundred thousand men. The latter statement appears to have been the truth, for he could not otherwise have come to the scratch again and again, unless he possessed prodigious numbers of fresh troops.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 12th.]

The situation is unchanged. The said situation is that precise state of things which has been predicted in this journal repeatedly during the last four months. The enemy is making a most determined effort to capture Richmond, and is employing extraordinary means to accomplish that purpose. They have collected several hundred thousand men, drawn in modern times, and set them in motion from different points to attack this city, with peremptory injunctions to the Generals that they do not return unless they get in and accomplished. To do this every other enterprise has been abandoned. Since the commencement of the year, troops have been in motion from the Virginia Peninsula to every part of the United States. From many points of the invaded territory all force has been withdrawn. In front of Johnston enough has been left to keep him on guard, but not enough to risk a combat without the aid of fortifications. In a word, the Government of the United States have deliberately and consistently concentrated against Richmond all the Richmond stands the storm, the whole military power of the United States is beaten, and the war is virtually ended.

The lamented Gen. Wadsworth gave utterance to the following sentiment on slavery, in a private letter, just before his death. It is worthy of being remembered:

"I have come to the conclusion that we never can have a true peace until slavery is utterly abolished. Any settlement short of that will only be an armistice. It will be a severe ordeal to pass through, but we had better meet it manfully than to leave it a cankering sore for our children."

FROM IDAHO.

Rich Gold Deposits—Wages—Big Horn City—Idaho a Fast City—A New Method of Severing the Matrimonial Ties—The Road Agents—Virginia City—The Reform effected by the Vigilance Committee, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

VIRGINIA CITY, IDAHO, April 18, 1864.

I have spent the past winter in traveling around over the country in search of deposits of gold, but was not successful in finding any sufficiently rich to satisfy me, so in March I came here, and purchased a claim near this place. This is the richest mining camp I was ever in. It is nothing uncommon to take out a pound of gold, or $216 worth to the man, in one day. Wages are from six to twelve dollars per day, but all seem to be very well satisfied to pay that much, and should hands become scarce no one will find fault if we have to pay one-third more than we now do. There is every reason to believe that the gold mines will prove as extensive as they are rich, as good prospects have already been found on the head waters of the Yellow Stone. A town has been laid out at the head of navigation on the Yellow Stone called Big Horn City. It is at the junction of the Big Horn Horn and Yellow Stone rivers, and bids fair to become a large town.

This is decidedly a fast country. If a woman becomes dissatisfied with her husband, or finds some man she likes better, she states her case to the President of the mining district where she resides—he calls a miner's meeting—they untie the matrimonial knot, and she is at liberty to take whoever she pleases, provided she can get him. I have known of several cases of the kind.

This country was infested last winter with a large and organized band, who called themselves, and were called by the people generally, *Road Agents*. They would have been called highwaymen in any other place. There were over one hundred in this band, as their own books showed. Nearly every man who left this place in November and December with any amount of gold dust was robbed, and some of them were murdered. There is a man here now, "broke," who left this place in November with upwards of eighty thousand dollars, in gold dust, which was taken from him by the "Road Agents." In January, the people concluded they could stand it no longer. There was no law to enforce it in general, and a Vigilance committee was organized, and soon men were hanging on trees, unfinished houses, and every other place high enough and strong enough to hold the weight of a man. They gave their victims no warning. The hanging business was decided by vote, and the majority ruled. Wherever they caught their victims, they were hung. The Sheriff and *Deputy Sheriff* of this place were "Road Agents," the Sheriff being the chief of the gang. Both were hung. The *Judge* was also one of them, but succeeded in escaping out of the country before anything is now comparatively quiet, the last man having been hung about a month since.

FROM GEN. CROOK'S EXPEDITION.

Narrative of his Operations.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that Gen. Crook left Charleston on the 1st inst., and passed through Princeton on the 9th; at Cloyd Mountain had the first and fiercest battle, and defeated and routed the enemy. Col. Oley, of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, with one hundred and twenty-five men, charged the enemy's rear and took many prisoners, including Gen. Jenkins; three cannon, ten-pounder Napoleons, were taken. Our forces camped that night near Newbern.

On the morning of the 10th, about 9 o'clock, they attacked the enemy at the Gauley bridge, and routed them. We burned the great bridge, and they the one on the pike. We captured seven cannon, three 20-pounders, which were spiked and thrown into the river.

On the 11th we marched all day, and camped on Salt Pond Mountain.

On the 12th the advance guard routed "Brick Wall Jackson," and captured his train and two cannon 12-pounders. This occurred on this side of Salt Pond Mountain.

On the 13th we reached Union. On the evening of the 15th our rear was attacked while crossing the Greenbriar river, and eight or ten prisoners lost, though no men were hurt. Immense stores of rations and cavalry equipments were destroyed in Union, and also while the bridge over Stony Creek was being destroyed, when we renewed our march and arrived at our present position in the evening of the 16th. We should not forget to mention that on the 11th instant, Major E. W. Stephens commanded our Regiment, and to his coolness, cautious and military skill is owing to a great extent the success of this day's operations. In the hands of a less capable man all would have been lost. The Major deserves unstinted praise for his conduct on the occasion. On the morning of the 15th Lieut. Col. Weddel arrived and assumed command of the battalion, and managed it with his usual coolness and bravery. Justice to say that Col. Thoburn did his duty. Our color Sergt. William R. Ross, of Co. C, carried the old flag through the fight, and although his staff was shattered and torn with shot and shell, not a bullet touched the bearer. As for the other regiments in the battle I can only say they did their part like men and soldiers, as the record of casualties will show.

The 34th Massachusetts formed on our right, the 5th Pennsylvania on our left and rear, the 12th Western Virginia infantry, and the 91st Ohio on our right and rear, and the 15th Connecticut served as skirmishers. All these regiments lost many brave. Carlin's Wheeling Battery, a New York Battery, Simmonds' and Snow's Battery, each did excellent work The soldiers in this command are highly pleased with the General Commanding, and all seem glad of an opportunity to "fight mit Sigel."

The soldiers in this army are not demoralized over their late defeat, as they were not *whipped*, but overpowered by numbers; the enemy's force being ten thousand or twelve thousand, while the entire force engaged on our side did not exceed four thousand men. The officers and men alike deserve the gratitude of the nation for their conduct, their suffering and perils in this eventful expedition.

Brigadier General A. G. Jenkins, of the rebel army, and who is said to have just died from the effects of wounds received recently in the battles of the Wilderness, was a native of Virginia, but was not, like many of his fellow rebels, a graduate of West Point. He received his military education with the militia of his State, and was made a captain of a cavalry company at the outbreak of the war. He succeeded Turner Ashby through various grades, as that officer gained promotion, and during the summer or fall of 1862 he obtained the rank of Brigadier General of the provisional army of the rebel States.

He was then attached to the division serving under General Sam. Jones, which made the invasion into Pennsylvania during June, 1863. He occupied Chambersburg during that month, and on the 17th forcibly demanded all the private arms and ammunition of the residents of the place. During that occasion he was very severe, but yet still considered within the usages of war. Since the battle of Gettysburg, General Jenkins has been operating in the mountainous region of Western Virginia and along Kanawha valley. During the recent contest at Newbern, near the line of railroad between Lynchburg and Knoxville, he is reported to have met with wounds that may end in death.

AN ORDINANCE for Licensing and Collecting a Relief Tax in the Borough of Manchester for the year 1864.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Manchester and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

That there be levied and collected for the year 1864, from the Persons and Property made taxable by law, a tax of Five Mills on the dollar on the last County Assessment, the amount so collected to be placed in the hands of a committee of three persons, who shall be appointed by the Council, who shall distribute the same for the relief of families of Soldiers in the service of the United States, residents of the Borough, in amounts and at times as they may in their judgment think just and equitable.

Said tax to be collected agreeably to an act of Assembly passed the 4th of May, 1864.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.

JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk.
May 18th, 1864-m20

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. sell

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have associated with us ALBERT H. CHILDS, as a partner in our firm. The business hereafter to be carried on under the name and style of A. H. CHILDS & CO.
JAS. H. CHILDS & CO.

A. H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE FLAX MILL.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags, Carpet Chain, Family Batting, &c., &c.
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WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Mouldings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7
ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL
Military Claims,
OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street,
my18-3m-o-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT.—This painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Singers and public speakers will find them of peculiar advantage. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as the occasion requires.

The Battle of Newmarket.

Sigel's Advance and Retreat.

A letter in the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday, gives some additional details of Sigel's unlucky expedition, which we quote below:

"Nothing occurred until we arrived at the hill one mile north of New Market, where the enemy 3,000 strong, under command of Gen. Imboden, were posted in good position, and opened with four pieces of artillery. Snow's Maryland battery, with the First West Virginia infantry for support, was put in position and returned the enemy's fire for one hour and a half when the "Johnnies" pulled off. One regiment was immediately sent forward, to occupy the position held by the enemy. We arrived after dark in the midst of a severe shower of rain, and I assure you the prospect before us was dark and gloomy enough. Major Stephens proceeded forthwith to post pickets in our front, which had gone but two hundred yards from our camp when they were halted and fired upon by a line of rebel cavalry skirmishers, and after some resistance were driven back to our lines. In a few minutes the rebel line of infantry was seen coming slowly and cautiously toward us, but we were ready for them; every man clutching his rifle, determined to drive the dastard foe. Our army came until within sixty yards of our front, when the gallant veterans of the 1st raised on their knees, and poured a deadly volley into the dark line just before them; pin answering volley from the enemy was followed by an order from the Major, "*fire by file, hold low,*" and such a fire as was poured out from our muskets was irresistible and the enemy broke to the rear. Again were our pickets sent out, and again driven back to the line, followed by the rebel infantry, and again were we forced to drive them back, this time, following them through the woods, and established a line of skirmishers in our front, and the 4th Virginia Rebel Regiment left us undisputed masters of the field. In this action, as it was, our loss was but two or three wounded, while the enemy had five killed and a number wounded.

After the excitement incident to such occasions had worn off a little, we were permitted to lie down on our arms, in the rain, without fire, minus supper, and dine dinner; this, too, after having marched twenty-four miles, and had a fight of three hours. Rough enough, wasn't it?

At daylight on Sunday morning, the 15th inst. we were aroused, and after a hasty breakfast of crackers and ditch, were ordered to the front to support Snow's Maryland battery, posted on the right of the pike, about one mile from Ono on our right and rear, and the 15th Connecticut served as skirmishers. All these regiments lost many brave. Carlin's Wheeling Battery, a New York Battery, Simmonds' and Snow's Battery, each did excellent work The soldiers in this command are highly pleased with the General Commanding, and all seem glad of an opportunity to "fight mit Sigel."

The soldiers in this army are not demoralized over their late defeat, as they were not *whipped*, but overpowered by numbers; the enemy's force being ten thousand or twelve thousand, while the entire force engaged on our side did not exceed four thousand men. The officers and men alike deserve the gratitude of the nation for their conduct, their suffering and perils in this eventful expedition.

Terrible Accident on the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad.

FOURTEEN PERSONS INJURED.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

About half past five o'clock this (Saturday) morning, when the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati train coming north was in serious accident occurred. The train contained six well-filled cars. The third car from the locomotive suddenly left the track, broke the couplings, and after jumping about ten feet from the track, capsized down a low embankment. The other cars kept the track, and no apparent cause for the accident could be discovered.

Conductor Thornton was in the next car to the one that left the track, but until the train stopped he did not know that such had occurred, so quiet was the affair over.

Mr. Wm. DeWitt, of Cleveland, of the Agricultural Implement firm of DeWitt, Younglove & Co., and member of the State Board of Agriculture, and Mr. Wm. H. Greer, of Painesville, another member of the Board, were sitting together, talking, when the accident occurred. Mr. Greer was thrown from his seat and badly injured about the head.

Mr. DeWitt, it is supposed, when the car capsized, was thrown against the roof of the car, one of the glass lighted hooks near the door being the top of his head. When taken out of the car he was alive but perfectly unconscious, and died in about ten minutes. The hook apparently penetrated to his brain.

Several other persons in the car were more or less injured, but few of them seriously. They were all brought to Cleveland, and taken to the hotels, or otherwise cared for. Dr. Beckwith was promptly in attendance, and dressed their wounds. The following is a list of the injured persons:

Captain J. J. Manor, of the 128th Ohio, badly injured in head; taken to his home in Akron.

W. J. Greer, of Painesville, badly injured; taken to Angier House.

Rev. J. D. Jenkins, of Independence, taken to the Angier.

Mrs. J. M. Downie, Wilmington, O., and one child. Mrs Downie had two children with her, one of them escaping injury. She was taken to the Angier.

Mrs. Walker, of Boston, traveling with her husband, and taken to the Weddell.

Archie McPherson, Canada, cut about head.

John Ellis, Canada, cut about head.

James A. Lynch, St. Louis, slightly injured.

Wm. N. Houston, Boston, Mass., slightly injured.

Wm. Glenn, Cincinnati, slightly injured.

Mathew Dugan, Cincinnati, injured about head.

Lawrence Frail, Cincinnati.

Robert Bill, Cincinnati.

Most of the injuries were about the head, though but few of serious consequence.

Conductor Thornton did everything in his power to aid the sufferer, and was rendered efficient assistance by Mr. Jamison, of Mansfield, Mr. Pomeroy, of Cincinnati, and Mr. C. L. Morrison, of Cleveland, who were among the passengers.

These lady passengers volunteered their services, and were of great value in attending the injured. They were Mrs. Irene Silsby, of Dunkirk; Mis Lizzie Doan, of Buffalo; and Mrs. C. S. Lewis, of Cleveland. Mrs Doan remained to take care of Mrs. Downie and her children, although they were strangers to her.

Mr. James E. Murdock, who has rendered so much service to the country by his patriotic readings, has met with an accident which compels his retirement from public duty for the present. It seems that he had made arrangements to visit the hospitals of the army of the Potomac, in the front, to give his patriotic readings &c.; but owing to the stringent orders of the War Department, his pass from General Meade was revoked, and after reading two evenings in Gen. Burnside's departent at Annapolis, he returned to Philadelphia to fulfill engagements there for the benefit of the soldiers and numerous charitable associations. On the morning after his reading for the benefit of the Seaman's Fund, and of the night on which he was to appear at the Academy, while in the street, he was assaulted by some rowdies, and struck in the back with a brick. The result of this brutal assault, caused by present illness, for which he was then under medical treatment, rendered the effects of the injury doubly severe; an attack ensued that has completely disabled him, and from which he is still suffering. His medical advisers pronounced perfect quiet and retirement to be essential to his recovery, and he, trusting in a speedy recovery, did not give publicity to the fact at the time; merely permitting the statement to be made that an accident had occurred which would prevent his reading for a few days; until after every effort, by medical advice, finding no relief, he has determined, by the urgent advice of his physician, to return to his farm in Ohio, until restored health shall justify a continuation of his patriotic labors.

Condition of New York Banks.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The following is a statement of the condition of the New York banks for the week ending May 23d: Loans, increase, $3,178,000; specie, decrease, $643,464; circulation, decrease, $15,002; deposits, decrease, $1,344,598.

City Intelligence.

Another Brave Officer Gone.

One by one are the bravest and best of Union commanders made to bite the dust by the unerring aim of the traitors of the South—day by day are we called upon to record the death of one or more of Pittsburgh's gallant sons, who have fallen upon the field of battle, nobly struggling for the right. To-day it is our sad duty to chronicle the death of Lieutenant Col James C. Hull, of the 62d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Col. Hull was wounded in the battles beyond the Rapidan, and a dispatch was received yesterday by his friends announcing his death. Although a young officer—not over thirty-two or thirty-three years of age—he was a brave, prudent and skilful commander. Upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico, although then but a mere youth, he volunteered and served through the entire campaign with the Jackson Independent Blues, of this city, participating in the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz, the hard fought battle of Cerro Gordo, the storming of Perote Castle and the ever memorable twenty-eight days siege of Puebla. When the present civil war broke out, Col. Hull at once proceeded to organize a company, and in a surprisingly short time had one of the finest companies that ever left Pittsburgh under the command of

L NOTICES.

New Photograph Establ-
Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh,
Penn street) **Reception Rooms and**
d floor. Operating Department un-
of Mr. Borah, well known as one of
ssful Photographers in the country.
ype of skillful and experienced assist-
graphs of every style and size, from the
d to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water
refull attention given to copying old Daguer
, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph
ired.

Parviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1864.

The Commercial as an Advertising Medium.

We believe we may assert without fear of contradiction, that the circulation of the COMMERCIAL has for the last two months increased at a rate not paralleled in the history of the Press of Pittsburgh. Whether we consider the extent or the character of our circulation, we think our columns have strong claims on the business public as an advertising medium. Not only is our circulation over a wide range of country, embracing much of Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Eastern Ohio, but our readers are among those classes which advertisers generally most wish to reach, because they are the best customers. In this respect, we feel confident, the COMMERCIAL presents superior advantages.

The Repeal of the Three Hundred Dollar Exemption Clause.

According to our special Washington correspondent, Senator MORGAN, of New York, will very soon move the repeal of the $300 exemption clause in the Conscription law. Taken either as the forerunner of a settled purpose to resort to conscription to keep our armies full, as indicated by Secretary STANTON, or as an abstract proposition, having no reference to such a resort, we believe this would be extremely unwise. We confess to changed views concerning conscription as the best method for meeting the emergency. Reason as you will, drafting is a terror to the country. This does not arise from a wish to shirk the duties of the hour. There is about it a mysterious dread, which cannot perhaps be satisfactorily explained. Take this or any other community, where conscription is extremely distasteful,—let the Government call for the militia, for one hundred or three hundred days, and the response will be instant and all that could be desired. We have proof of this, in the spirit awakened by the preliminary summons of Gov. CURTIN. Call for the militia to-day, and with the matter well-managed, in twenty days you will have twice as many men and better than you can get by drafting in as many weeks. They would be willing soldiers, whereas your drafted men would, as a general thing, be quite the other sort.

As we write a company numbering upward one hundred men are marching past our office, on their way to the front, they being the third company of about an equal number, belonging to Knap's Battalion of Heavy Artillery, specially accepted by Secretary Stanton, not one week ago. Other companies are to follow, and in less than ten days probably the whole number will be raised, and a force of hundred good men as ever went out to the field. We venture to say that not one-twentieth part of them, if drafted, would have gone as willing soldiers. Reasoning about it cannot change the fact. So it is; and so it is everywhere. We can any hour assemble on the street corner a demonstration in favor of the popular militia system that would be equally opposed to the draft.

The Government wants men—it wants them in the shortest time possible—and it wants them in large numbers. There is no man in his senses, who will pretend that, with or without the $300 exemption clause repealed, they can be obtained half so soon, or that they will be any thing like as good soldiers as under a call for the militia. Let the Government try it once, and if it has the means of equipping all that respond, it will be lucky.

We protest against the policy of Senator MORGAN. It will chill the popular heart—go far to break down the spirit of the people, and, at best, fall far short of the end in view.

What is Grant Doing?

There are more reasons than have been spread before the public for believing that for the last few days Gen. GRANT has been engaged in the most important movement of the war. We ventured the opinion in our last that his policy would be to draw LEE away from his works, and make him fight under circumstances that would deprive him of the advantages of his chosen position. This proves to be the fact. There seems to be something like a race for Richmond or some other point contemplated in the vigorous flank movement entered upon. We have every confidence that it will be found to be a grand stroke of strategy,—the proof of which is to be seen in the fact that a good share of LEE's army is on the retreat, which necessarily frustrates his plans.

The Government is wisely keeping all particulars from the public, which has the official assurance that every step in the new movement has thus far been successful. We think we all can afford to wait, especially as private advices confirm the public assurance.

The New Militia Law.

This enactment, which we give at length this morning, is of unusual interest to every citizen. It imposes duties, obligations and penalties, with which every man liable to military duty should be acquainted. In some of its provisions it is very stringent, and, as a whole, the law is believed to be a great improvement on previous enactments concerning the State militia. Though laws usually are dry reading, this one, taken in connection with the present situation of affairs, will be perused, especially by all liable to military duty, with decided interest.

Exports and Imports.

Commerce of New York from July 1 to May 18

	1861-2	1862-3	1863-4
Imports of merchdse....	$111,092,728	$160,403,760	$183,746,043
Exports of produce....	134,290,908	163,880,423	139,884,441
Exports of specie.....	17,250,066	49,360,132	48,884,253

The import entries for the past week amounted to $4,613,062, against $4,791,996 for the same week last season. The export clearances of domestic produce amounted to $8,326,382 against $2,479,612 for the same week in 1863. The export of specie was $2,453,060, against 632,000 for the same week last year. The customs for the week were $512,000.

During the last quarter of 1860 the value of import and exports in American vessels was $58,262,000, and that on foreign vessels $31,182,111—during the last quarter of 1863, just three years later, the foreign vessels had carried $104,933,-832, and the American only $31,865,545, less than an actual tenth part!

The shipments of specie from New York last week were again heavy, amounting to $2,452,068, say two and a half millions, and nearly twenty millions for the year so far ($19,818,788).

"The Germans, at least one hundred in number, assembled here last night to appoint a committee to ascertain if it was the purpose of the Government to remove General Sigel. There was a great deal of excitement at the meeting, and finally an appointment of a committee to call a mass meeting to denounce the attempts to displace General Sigel from command."

So reads a Washington dispatch. Without intending any particular reference to, or criticism of, General SIGEL, we venture to give it as our opinion that the moment is not favorable for undertaking to conduct the war through the agency of public meetings. There has been a good deal of this done, but we think it has not been well done. Nothing can be more hurtful than interference of the character here indicated. The Government is held to a fearful responsibility in the conduct of the war. We look to it for results. We are not to dictate who shall be the agents. It knows better than any hundred men, of German or other nationality, whether this or that General ought to be elevated to this or deposed from that command. This is General GRANT's business, and we presume a hundred meetings will not influence him in the performance of what he conceives to be his duty. Truly loyal men will support him and the Government in every thing deemed best for the cause.

CONGRESSIONAL IN THE TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—It will be remembered that the portion of Alegheny county lying north of the rivers and the counties of Butler and Armstrong, form the Twenty-third District. Allegheny county is represented by the present incumbent, for Congress, Armstrong county holds its primary election on the 14th of June, while those in Butler take place on the 4th of June. In the counties the voters cast ballots directly for candidates, and the party receiving the greater number of votes so cast, is declared to be victorious. We understand that Col. ALEXANDER from Butler, and Col. J. B. ANDERSON, from Armstrong, are the leading candidates for the nomination.

Iron and the Tariff.

We have spoken in general as to the policy of the Government concerning protection, arguing that the true economy is to make the most of our own resources, developing our country and our men at the same time, and when this is done still to part with our money sparingly, when nothing else will do.

But it becomes us in this section of mineral deposit to advocate especially that branch of the subject which relates particularly to us. We will suppose that a farmer has a rich vein of stone on his land. He wants to build a house, but prefers to bring a poorer article from a distance, because he cannot, without starving his hands, quarry his stone quite as cheap as another. It does not occur to him that the laborers will as surely suffer from losing the job altogether, and he may have to support them in idleness after all, while his riches lie uncovered in the land, and the whole neighborhood suffers from its concealment.

The above illustration is scarcely necessary we admit. We might just as well have used iron directly, being the commodity under consideration, as any other; but we let it stand. Some readers are more impressed with similes.

It may be supposed by some that the development of this mineral has reached a stage where it should be able to meet older countries upon equal terms. In some respects this is so. In skillful management of the mineral we stand superior. The only danger here in time is that we may learn how to produce as bad metal as the old countries. Inadequate protection certainly tends to this. If quality were sufficiently regarded by the consumer then the American article would be preferred at its price; but while we have conclusive evidence on this point, it is equally apparent that the cheaper foreign product attracts large purchasers. During the month of March 1863, there were exported from Liverpool to the United states 6,800 tons of iron, with exchange ranging about 190. One year later, during March 1864, this item reached 17,300 tons, an increase of 10,500 tons, while the cost of exhange had grown to 200. It will easily be admitted, therefore, that the superior American product will be rejected while the inferior foreign article can be laid at our doors at a lower price. Is it good policy to bring the prices nearer together by deteriorating our commodity? Surely no one would advocate this. Nor would it be possible to affect the disparity in price, sufficiently by this means. The improvement and more general application of machinery to the operations of mining and smelting iron, with the consequent employment of larger capital, will no doubt do much toward cheapening its cost, but the great question to be solved is one of manual labor. How shall this be answered? To a certain extent the American producer would welcome some degree of relief from the large cost of labor. It is a huge item in the estimate of production, and without injustice to the worker it may be assumed that many branches of labor receive too large compensation. But inadequate protection furnishes no proper remedy for this difficulty. By abating the demand for labor, we simply check accession to the number of laborers, and those who occupy the ground have a fairer field for exacting high rates of compensation. Beyond this, however, no true economist will become the champion of the cheap labor system of Europe as a policy for this country. Those stubborn free traders in the old Democratic party preferred to appear weak and grossly inconsistent in this part of their argument, rather than advocate openly before the "dear people" the only measure commensurate with the end aimed at—the reduction in cost of the American product, to the point of competition with the foreign, under a low tariff.

Economy is the law that rules the system of requisite blood. For this we have been accustomed to anathematize Europe, and the difference in our policies has caused the poorly paid worker of every other nation to turn with a hopeful heart towards our inviting land. No! we may safely assume that so vast a revolution in our labor system as would enable us to thrive as iron producers with a minimum tariff, would be like severing the main artery. Out of so base a wound would flow that precious blood that has hitherto been our proudest boast. May heaven avert such a dire possession.

Before we conclude this article, let us furnish some figures illustrating the amount of protection necessary to a successful competition of the American with the foreign product.

The present cost of a ton (2240 lbs) of English refined iron in Liverpool is.....	£9 10s
Freight.....	0 2s 6d
	0 5s 6d
	£9 17s 6d
Or in American money.....	$43 84
Insurance (3 per cent.).....	1 20
Exchange, (if gold at par (100 per cent).....	8 75
Duty (tariff of 1862).....	17 00
Drayage and handling.....	1 50
Cost to the importer.....	$67 92

Or 3 cents per pound We have not considered the recent addition of fifty per cent. to the tariff of 1862, because it is but a temporary expedient until a permanent adjustment may be arrived at. We merely remark that this addition is not nearly sufficient to protect the manufacturer if gold were down to par or anywhere near it. At enough gold to make it 80 per cent. premium, and exchange on Europe 90 per cent. instead of 10, (bringing the cost of English iron up to about $115 per ton or a fraction over 5 cents per pound,) this state of things, it will be admitted, is altogether too precarious upon which to base a rate of duty which may not begin to operate before Exchange falls to a minimum standard or near it. The only safe basis is with gold at par, and so we have made the calculation.

Now the approximate cost to produce a ton of American iron to-day is, say, $115 or 5 cents per pound. This is probably below the mark. So that under the tariff of 1862, with Exchange at its present fearful cost, the foreign product meets us equally upon our own soil. How would the case stand if Gold and Exchange should tumble to 50, 30, 20 per cent. premium, as it may do any day in the week? With this probable fall in Exchange, the cost of the American article will not correspondingly decrease. The price of labor and material does not, as many ignorantly assert, rest on so capricious a foundation as the price of gold. That it would be affected somewhat by a sudden and great decline in gold, we do not question; but that there would be any corresponding reduction is absurd to suppose. No well informed person can entertain this opinion. Years must elapse, and the people must endure systematic taxation hitherto unknown to us, in order to reinstate our rational finances where they stood before the rebellion, before such revolution can occur in the prices of commodities other than gold. These very requirements—these new burdens, form the reason why we demand during the struggle that is before us such protection for our capital and labor as will enable us to bear comfortably and with a good heart the necessary yoke. Like the selfish school boy, we cannot "eat our cake and still have it left." If our substance is devoured by foreigners, how shall we also give it for the nation's debt?

Should Congress not at this juncture give us such a rate of duty upon iron as will effectually secure us against the cheap labor of Europe; should it fail to legislate as we virtually to exclude the inferior goods which will pour in upon us upon any considerable recession in gold,—then the Government may cease to estimate any large revenue from excise duty upon iron—a large item in the whole account—there is but one alternative, the production must to a large extent cease; the mills must stop.

General Intelligence.

The corpse of a woman named Mrs. Angeline Meur—aged forty years—was discovered in a room on Vine street, St. Louis, in a state of advanced composition. She is said to have a son in the army. Mrs. Camilla Russell, who lives in the same neighborhood, knew Mrs. Meur, and says she had not seen her since the 8th of January. She supposed she died about that time. When the room was entered, it was found that the rats had eaten off both the hands and part of the face, and that the worms were very thick upon and about the corpse.

The Pope has sent a check for $500 to the General Aid Society of Buffalo, to be applied to the comfort of our wounded soldiers. The check was sent through Bishop Timon, of that city.

A letter from an officer of the navy, at Newbern, says "the iron-clad ram of the rebels is of that build that she can close her ports, and is thus impenetrable and can run her way wherever she may need to, for yesterday she was crossed and re-crossed, around and around her the fleet steamed, firing into her as fast as possible from their 100-pound rifles with steel-pointed shells and 9-inch Dahlgrens, but to all appearing more than turning her back into the river.

The Chincha Islands, seized by the Spanish fleet, have been a source of large income to the Peruvian government, and a revenue averaging $18,000,000 per annum for the last fifteen or twenty years has been realized from the deposits on those islands.

Extravagance is the rule, and economy the exception, in California. "Easily got, easily spent," says the miners. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that "there are men who were poor, and not ashamed of it, within five years, in San Francisco, who now tell, without a blush, that they cannot live on $10,000 a year."

The great coin sale began in New York on Tuesday evening in the presence of a large company. The following are some of the prices brought:—A set of the Somerset egg coins, Charles I., $26 50; a Newark shilling, Charles I., $36; an Oliver Cromwell crown, $25 50; a Victoria crown on a silver dollar of 1794 slightly oxidized, $10; ditto 1795, $12; proof set, 1836, $12 50; dollar 1838, $33; ditto 1839, $50; proof set, 1848, $59; ditto 1849, $55; dollar 1852, $44; ditto 1851, $15; half dollar 1796, $27 50; sermon eggs coins, $63 50; quarter dollar 1796, $17; ditto 1804, $22 50; ditto 1823, $75; ditto 1822, $11 50; ditto 1827, $7 50; dime of 1809, $16; ditto 1803, $21; ditto 1796, $15; ditto 1811, $15; ditto 1824, $15 50; ditto 1832, $11. The sale was to continue every evening this week.

The New Militia Bill.

An Act for the Organization, Discipline and Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Approved May 4, 1864.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every able bodied white male citizen, resident within this State, of the age of twenty-one years and under the age of forty-five years, excepting persons enlisted in volunteer companies, persons exempted by the following sections, idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers and persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be enrolled in the militia; persons so convicted after enrollment, shall be forthwith disenrolled, and in all cases of doubt, respecting the age of a person enrolled, the burden of proof shall be upon him.

SECTION 2. *First.* Assessors shall annually, and at the same time they are engaged in taking the assessment or valuation of real and personal property in their respective wards, boroughs or townships, make a list of persons living within their respective limits liable to enrollment, and place a certified copy in the office of the county commissioners of each county in the State, whose duty it shall be to receive said certified list of names in a book to be provided for that purpose, in the same manner as other books of record are provided, and such record shall be deemed a sufficient notification to all persons whose names are thus recorded, that they have been enrolled in the militia.

Second. As soon as the roll is completed the assessors shall forthwith cause notices thereof to be put up in three of the most public places in the city, ward, borough, or township, which notices shall state the period the said roll or list of names in a book to be provided for that purpose, in the same manner as other books of record are provided, and such record shall be deemed a sufficient notification to all persons whose names are thus recorded, that they have been enrolled in the militia.

Second. As soon as the roll is completed the assessors shall forthwith cause notices thereof to be put up in three of the most public places in the city, ward, borough, or township, which notices shall state the period the said roll or list made their roll of all persons liable to enrollment according to law, and that a copy thereof has been left for record in the office of the county commissioners, where the same may be seen or examined by any person interested therein, until such day and place, to be specified in such notice, when the said assessors and commissioners of the county will meet to review such enrollment; such review shall be made at the same time and place the said assessors and commissioners review the assessment of real and personal property or for appeals.

Third. Any person claiming that he is not liable to military duty on account of some physical defect or bodily infirmity, or that he is exempt from the performance of military duty by any law of this State or of the United States, may on or before the day specified in such notice, and not after, deliver to said assessors an affidavit stating such facts on which he claims to be exempt or not liable to do military duty, such affidavit may be made before any person authorized to administer oaths, and the assessors shall cause all such affidavits to be filed in the office of the county commissioners, and if any person shall swear falsely in such affidavit, he shall be guilty of perjury.

Fourth. On the day that the county or city commissioners meet to review the assessment of real and personal property, or for holding appeals, they shall also determine who are exempt and not liable to do military duty, and in a column prepared for that purpose in such roll, opposite the name of each person not liable to do duty, shall insert "exempt" or "not liable," as the case may be; and shall also record the names of all members of uniformed companies, on such roll, shall insert "U. C.;" and against the name of any military officer in commission shall also insert the word "officer," and shall also insert against the names of persons betwe n the a es of eighteen and twenty-one years, "minor," but if such minor shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one on or before the fifteenth day of October following such enrollment, then the designation last above provided need not be made.

Fifth. The said commissioners shall, at the time they shall meet to review their enrollment, hear and determine the objections to the names of all persons whom they shall determine to be exempt or not liable to do military duty, and shall file the same in their office for further examination of the assessors and commissioners.

Sixth. The commissioners in each city and county shall each year carefully ascertain from the enrollment and military returns, which of the whole number of persons enrolled as liable to perform military duty, including all members of military companies, and shall report the same to the Adjutant-General on or before the first day of November in each year.

Seventh. When the asses ors shall have completed their assessments and they shall make the same, and shall attach thereto an affidavit substantially as follows:—"The undersigned, assessor (or assessors) of the city (borough or ward or township, as the case may be) of ——, being sworn (or affirmed), say that they have made strict and diligent inquiry to ascertain the names of all persons required to be enrolled as liable to perform military duty by the laws of the United States residing in the district, that the roll hereto annexed is, as near as the deponent or deponents can ascertain, a correct roll of all persons residing in said district, who are liable to be enrolled. The said affidavit shall be taken before any officer authorized by law to take affidavits, who shall certify that he did take the same without fee or reward. The said assessor or assessors shall then deliver said roll to the county commissioners at their next meeting, and it shall be called the militia roll of said district; and also one copy of the brigade inspector of the proper brigade.

Eighth.—The assessors, commissioners, or clerks, who shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required of him or them by this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of not more than two hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, for the use of the Commonwealth; and it any assessor, commissioner or clerk, shall neglect or refuse to perform such duties as are hereby required, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and such penalty, when paid or collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the county and belong to the military fund of the brigade. And it shall be the duty of the district attorneys of the several counties on complaint duly made to prosecute any assessor, clerk or commissioner who shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required of him by this act; the costs of any such prosecution, if not collected from the delinquent, shall be charged upon the military fund of the county.

Ninth—The compensation of assessors for their services in making the enrollment required shall be at the rate of three cents for each and every person by them enrolled, to be paid out of the military fund of the county.

SECTION 3.—Keepers of taverns or boarding houses, and agents and mistresses of dwelling houses, shall, upon application of the assessors within whose bounds their houses are situated, or of persons acting under them, give information of the names of persons residing in their houses liable to enrollment or to do military duty, and every such person shall, upon like application, give the name and place of abode of such keeper, master, mistress, or person refuses to give such information, or gives false information, such keeper, master or mistress shall forfeit and pay twelve dollars, to be recovered as the penalty hereinafter provided for; and every person giving false information shall forfeit and pay twelve dollars, to be recovered on complaint of either of the assessors.

SECTION 4. The enrolled militia shall be subject to go into active duty except in case of war, invasion, the prevention of invasion, suppression of riots, and to aid civil officers in the execution of the laws of the United States, in which cases the commander-in-chief shall order out for actual service, by draft or otherwise, as many of the militia as necessity demands.

SECTION 5. The commander-in-chief shall be directed to the mayor or councilmen of cities, or to the commissioners of counties, who shall thereupon appoint a time and place of meeting for the citizens of each city or county, and order them to appear at the time and place, either by leaving a written or printed notice, or orally; and the said officers proceed to draft as many thereof, or accept as many volunteers, as is required by the order of the commander-in-chief, and shall forthwith notify the commander-in-chief that they have performed such duty.

SECTION 6. Every soldier ordered out, or who volunteers, or is drafted, who does not appear at the time and place designated by the mayor, or councilmen, or county commissioners, or who has not some able-bodied and proper substitute at such time and place, or does not furnish a reasonable excuse for such non-appearance, as provided for in section ninety-six, shall be deemed guilty of desertion, and shall be liable to such penalty as a court martial may adjudge.

SECTION 7. When the militia are ordered out or have volunteered for actual service, as specified in article four, they shall be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions shall be numbered, and a record thereof made in the office of the Adjutant-General, and shall be officered, armed, and disciplined according to the laws of the State and the United States; and the State shall furnish arms and equipments for such non-commissioned officer and private [illegible] and pay them until their term of service expires.

SECTION 8. When the Commander-in-Chief deems it necessary he shall require cities and towns to provide, in some suitable place therein, such quantities of ordnance stores and camp equipage as he may deem proper, and upon the requisition such requirement is revoked. Every city or county so neglecting to comply with such requisition shall forfeit and pay not exceeding five hundred dollars, which sum, when collected, shall be paid into the military fund of the brigade.

SECTION 9. In addition to the persons absolutely exempted from enrollment by the laws of the United States, the following persons shall be exempted from military duty, namely: The members of the Legislature and the officers in the executive departments of the commonwealth, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General, Auditor General, State Librarian, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and all the Judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth, Sheriff, Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Prothonotary, District Attorney, Clerks of the Courts of this Commonwealth.

Every non-commissioned officer, musician and private of every uniformed troop raised, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself according to the provisions of any law of this state, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven consecutive years, or three years in active service from the time of his enrollment therein, shall be exempt from military duty except in case of war, insurrection, or invasion.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

SECTION 10. The active militia shall be composed of volunteers, and in case of war, invasion, the prevention of invasion, the suppression of riots, and to aid civil officers in the execution of the laws of the Commonwealth, shall first be ordered into service.

SECTION 11. Each county in this Commonwealth shall be a separate brigade, and shall be numbered in the divisions to which they severally belong by the brigade-inspectors and brigadier-generals: *Provided*, That any county or counties, not having the minimum number of uniformed militia necessary to constitute a brigade, shall be consolidated with other counties at the direction of the Commander-in-Chief. *And Provided*, That the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into four brigades, and the city of Pittsburgh shall constitute one brigade.

SECTION 12. The volunteer and enrolled militia of this Commonwealth shall be divided into twenty divisions, as follows:—

First division, Philadelphia.

Second division, Bucks, Montgomery, and Delaware.

Third division, Chester and Lancaster.

Fourth division, York and Adams.

Fifth division, Berks, Lebanon, and Dauphin.

Sixth division, Schuylkill, Monroe, Carbon, and Pike.

Seventh division, Northampton and Lehigh

Eighth division, Northumberland, Union, Montour, and Snyder.

Ninth division, Columbia, Luzerne, and Wyoming.

Tenth division, Susquehanna and Wayne.

Eleventh division, Lycoming, Clinton, Potter and Cameron.

Twelfth division, Clarion, Elk, McKean and Forest.

Thirteenth division, Bradford, Tioga and Sullivan.

Fourteenth division, Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon and Clearfield.

Fifteenth division, Cumberland, Franklin and Perry.

Sixteenth division, Bradford, Somerset, Cambria, Blair and Fulton.

Seventeenth division, Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Greene.

Eighteenth division, Allegheny, Armstrong Indiana and Jefferson.

Nineteenth division, Butler, Beaver, Mercer and Lawrence.

Twentieth division, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren.

SECTION 13. Petitions for organizing companies may be granted by the commander-in-chief, and such companies shall be organized as follows:—

To every company of cavalry—one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, sixty-four privates (maximum,) and eighty-two privates (maximum.)

Of infantry—one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and one hundred and twenty-two privates.

SECTION 14. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of volunteer companies shall serve therein for five years, unless disability after enlistment incapacitates them for service, or they are regularly discharged by the proper officer.

SECTION 15. No election of officers shall be ordered in a company hereafter organized unless at least the prescribed minimum number of men have been enlisted therein. Upon the enlistment, and notification given to the commander-in-chief by one or more of the petitioners for the company, attested by the mayor of a city, or the commissioners of a county, an election of officers may be ordered; and it there is no officer of the volunteer militia conveniently located to preside at such election, the commander-in-chief may issue an order for that purpose to one or more of the councilmen, mayor of a city, or commissioners of a county, where a majority of the petitioners reside.

SECTION 16. After the organization of a company, recruits shall sign their names in a book of enlistment kept by the company for the purpose, when signing shall be a legal enlistment.

SECTION 17. The commander-in-chief may arrange the volunteer militia, when they exist in sufficient numbers and are conveniently located into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, conformably to the laws of the United States, and make such alterations as from time to time may be necessary. Each division, brigade, regiment, battalion, and company formed and established according to the laws of the State and United States, shall be governed, and disciplined according to the laws of the State and the United States; and the State shall furnish arms and equipments for such non-commissioned officer and private [illegible] and pay them until their term of service expires.

SECTION 18. When the commander-in-chief deems it necessary he shall require cities and towns to provide, in some suitable place therein, such quantities of ordnance stores and camp equipage as he may deem proper, and upon the requisition such requirement is revoked. Every city or county so neglecting to comply with such requisition shall forfeit and pay not exceeding five hundred dollars, which sum, when collected, shall be paid into the military fund of the brigade.

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Of infantry—one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and one hundred and twenty-two privates.

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SECTION 25. No election of officers shall be ordered in a company hereafter organized unless at least the prescribed minimum number of men have been enlisted therein. Upon the enlistment, and notification given to the commander-in-chief by one or more of the petitioners for the company, attested by the mayor of a city, or the commissioners of a county, an election of officers may be ordered; and it there is no officer of the volunteer militia conveniently located to preside at such election, the commander-in-chief may issue an order for that purpose to one or more of the councilmen, mayor of a city, or commissioners of a county, where a majority of the petitioners reside.

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SECTION 28. The adjutant-general, the quartermaster-general, the inspector-general, and the commissary-general shall each receive a salary of six dollars per day when actually employed in the service of the State.

SECTION 29. In time of war, insurrection, or invasion there shall be one surgeon general of the State, to be appointed by the commander-in-chief, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be entitled to six dollars per day when actually employed in the service of the State.

SECTION 30. The adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, inspector-general, commissary-general and surgeon-general may, with the consent of the commander-in-chief, employ such clerical force as may be required in their respective departments, who shall be paid such rates of compensation as may be deemed just and proper, and to be made by warrants, drawn by the respective heads of departments, upon the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 31. All commissioned officers shall be commissioned by the commander-in-chief according to the respective grades to which they may be elected, on returns of election made through the Adjutant-General.

Every non-commissioned officer's warrant shall be given and signed by the commanding officer of his regiment or battalion.

Clerks shall have their appointments certified on the back of their warrants by the commanding officer of their respective companies.

SECTION 32. Every officer shall be notified of his appointment by the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and unless within thirty days after such notice they signify their acceptance of office, shall be taken to have refused the same.

SECTION 33. Electors shall be notified of elections at least ten days previously thereto. A non-commissioned officer or private unnecessarily absent from company election, shall forfeit one dollar, to be recovered on complaint of the clerk, to be paid into the military fund of the brigade to which such company belongs.

SECTION 34. Officers ordering elections may preside over all some officer of suitable rank to act.

SECTION 35. A captain or staff officer of the rank of captain may preside at the election of an officer of an equal or inferior grade within the limits of his regiment or battalion, but no candidate for the vacancy shall preside at the election, except to adjourn the meeting, if no proper officer appears to preside at all; and in all cases such presiding officer shall keep a record of the proceedings and make return thereof to the commanding officer of the battalion, regiment, brigade, or division, as may be proper.

SECTION 36. The person who has a majority of the written or printed votes of the electors present at a meeting duly notified, shall be deemed elected, and the presiding officer shall forthwith notify him of his election, and make return thereof, or of neglect or refusal to elect, to the commander of the division. Every person so elected and notified shall accept, if a brigadier-general or field officer, within ten days; or if a company officer, within five days; otherwise he shall have refused to have been elected.

If before the meeting for the election of any officer is dissolved, the person ordering it shall notify the presiding officer his refusal to accept, the same shall be recorded, and make part of the return, and the electors shall proceed to another election. Elections may be adjourned not exceeding two days, and each adjournment for a period not exceeding two days; but no company election shall be legal unless it is notified in the manner already prescribed. The original order of the meeting, and of the battalion, or the original roll of the company, as the case may be, shall be produced at such elections, by the person having the legal custody thereof.

SECTION 37. When an officer holding a military commission is elected to another office in the militia, and accepts the same, such acceptance shall constitute a part of the return of the presiding officer, and shall vacate the office previously held.

SECTION 38. Commissions shall be transmitted to the commanding officers of divisions, and by them through the proper officers to the officers elect.

SECTION 39. When a person elected or appointed to an office refuses to accept his commission, or qualify at the time of acceptance, the Major General shall certify the fact to the Governor, and return it to the Adjutant General, and if the office is elective a new election shall be ordered.

SECTION 40. No candidate for office in the militia, pending or after an election, shall treat with intoxicating liquors the persons attending thereat; and no officer shall, on days of military duty, set treat to any enrolled militiaman, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars—one-half to the informer and the other half to the military fund of the county brigade.

SECTION 41. No officer or soldier shall be arrested on civil process while going to, remaining at, or returning from a place where he is ordered to attend for election of officers, or military duty.

SECTION 42. Every commissioned officer, before he enters on the duties of his office or exercises any command, shall take and subscribe before a justice of the peace, or general or field officer, who has previously taken and subscribed them himself, such oath and declaration as may be prescribed by the commander-in-chief, which shall not be inconsistent with the oath and declarations prescribed by the laws of the United States.

SECTION 43. When an officer tenders his resignation, with the approval of the commanders of the regiment or battalion, brigade and division, and proved to his satisfaction, and the rolls, orderly book, roster, and documents in the custody of the same, appertaining shall, before his discharge is delivered to him, be deposited with the officer having a right to the custody of the same.

SECTION 44. No commanding officer shall approve a resignation under the preceding section, unless charges are preferred, and proceeded with and proved to his satisfaction, and the rolls, orderly book, roster, and documents in the custody of the same appertaining shall, before his discharge is delivered to him, be deposited with the officer having a right to the custody of the same.

SECTION 45. No officer or soldier shall be discharged by the commander-in-chief unless upon his own request, except as follows:

—When it appears to the commander-in-chief that he has become unable or unfit to discharge the duties of his office, or to exercise proper authority over his inferior officers and soldiers, or that he has been convicted of an infamous crime.

When the commander of his division certifies that he has, either before or after receiving his commission, neglected the performance of duty within the bounds of his command, to so great a distance that, in the opinion of such commanding officer, it is inconvenient to exercise his command.

When such commander certifies that he has been absent from his command more than one year without leave.

Upon address of both Houses of the Legislature to the Governor.

Upon sentence of court martial after trial according to law.

In which cases he may be so discharged.

SECTION 46. The commissions of staff officers, appointed by a commanding officer, shall expire as soon as the successor of such commanding officer is commissioned.

SECTION 47. Officers under arrest shall be suspended from exercising the duties of office; and no salutations shall be given or received. Every major, one adjutant (an extra lieutenant), one surgeon, two assistant surgeons, one quartermaster (an extra lieutenant), one chaplain, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one regimental commissary-sergeant, one hospital steward, two principal musicians.

To each regiment of cavalry twelve companies.

To each regiment of infantry ten compan

Edward Everett on the Ladies' National Covenant.

Mr. Everett has addressed the following letter to one of the ladies, in Boston, engaged in this movement:

SUMMER STREET, May 16, 1864.

My Dear Mrs. Quincy:

It is not in my power to attend the contemplated meeting, but I have no hesitation in repeating, in this way, the opinions which I expressed to you orally the other day, with respect to the measures proposed by the patriotic women of the country, to repress the consumption of foreign articles of luxury. I concur in the views upon this subject, set forth in the late letter of our respected representatives in Congress.

I have noticed the arguments against the movement, which have appeared in the journals of the day. They are entitled to consideration, but all of them, in my opinion, either prove too much, or at most show (what is almost always the case) that the correction of great evils is itself generally attended with some ill effects. Thus the proposed measure is objected to, because it will lead to the diminution of the revenue by curtailing our imports; to the falling off in our exports, since foreign nations will not buy of us except as we buy of them; to loss to importers who have large stocks on hand; to suffering by those of small means at home, in consequence of the augmented price of domestic fabrics caused by the increased demand; to the distress of friendly operatives in foreign countries and the irritation of their governments. It is also objected that some persons, who favor the movement, have by anticipation provided themselves with a large stock of articles of foreign taste and luxury, and will thus enjoy an unfair advantage over others,—and that the agreement will by some be secretly violated.

Cases of this kind must be too rare to be of great consequence. To most of the other objections there is no doubt some foundation, and when ably stated by an ingenuous writer, their cumulative force seems great. They all, however, admit a satisfactory answer.

To give a answer in detail would require lengthened discussion. There is one general view of the subject, which appeals directly to common sense and answers them all. Every one of these objections, as applies in the proportion and in the same way, to a single individual and to the community. If an extravagant young man, (and I do not refer to profligate and criminal cases, where other considerations are involved,) were urged by his parent or guardian to correct his extravagant habits, and give up a wasteful and improvident consumption of articles of foreign luxury, he might adduce every one of these reasons in favor of continued indulgence, and they would be, in principle, just as sound and valid in his case, as they are in reference to the proposed movement. But would any parent be induced by any or all of the above stated objections, to encourage his son in habits of extravagance.

Some persons object to all concerted action even for good objects. It is no doubt liable to abuse, but less in a case of this kind, than when it is likely to lead to political intrigue. Fashion has so much to do with the extravagant expenditure which it is proposed to check, that some analogous counteractive influence is necessary.

I ought to add that a reform is needed, on the part of both sexes, and in many things besides foreign luxuries. Extravagance in the general style of living, in building, furniture, equipage, entertainment, amusements, hotels, watering places,—extravagance often as tasteless as it is otherwise reprehensible,—is growing upon us, and consuming, worse than unproductively, the substance of the country. The waste at a fashionable private entertainment would support three or four men in the ranks of the army for a twelvemonth, and provide for the relief and comfort of a hundred wounded soldiers in a hospital.

Wishing you and the ladies united with you all possible success in your patriotic efforts, I remain, my dear Mrs. Quincy, very respectfully yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

The Peruvian navy consists of a steam frigate, five small steamers and a brig—not quite large enough, it is feared, to retake the Chincha Islands.

SANITARY FAIR.

SANITARY FAIR.—THE COMMITTEE ON Mechanics' Hall respectfully request all who are desirous to contribute machinery or manufactures of any description, appropriate to that Department, to report as early as possible to either of the undersigned, so that the proper arrangements can be made for the reception and accommodation of every article that may be offered.

The Committee will meet regularly, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at four o'clock, until otherwise announced, at the office of James M. Cooper, Chairman, No. —, Bank Block, Fifth street, where persons or others having business are invited to call on the Committee.

JAMES M. COOPER,
P. H. MILLER,
JOHN J. JENNINGS,
WILLIAM WADE,
THOS. S. BLAIR,
W. W. PATRICK,
Committee on Mechanics' Hall, Sanitary Fair.

PITTSBURGH, May 14, 1864-m16:tf

SANITARY FAIR.

THE COMMITTEE ON

"Ladies' Bazaar"

Will defer the apportionment of Tables and Booths until after the 30th inst. They urgently request all persons desiring space in this department of the Fair (who have not already applied) to make early application to the Committee through

F. H. EATON, Chairman,
No. 17 Fifth street,
or JAS. CALDWELL,
No. 139 Federal street.

my14:16t

HELP FOR THE SOLDIERS!

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY GIVE THE WAGES OF ONE DAY, OR THE SUMS SET OPPOSITE TO OUR NAMES, TO THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR, FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS: [here add the name of the establishment, mine, profession or trade and the locality.]

Let the Proprietor, Manager, Boss, or patriotic man, paste or copy the above on white paper; get it signed by all the men of the mill, mine, furnace, shop, boat yard, store, trade or occupation to which he belongs, or in the town in which he lives, and collect and transmit the amount to NATHANIEL HOLMES, Jr. Treasurer of the Fair, Pittsburgh.

The receipt of the money will be duly acknowledged by letter and in the newspapers.

The second of the battle; the groans of our brothers and defenders; the memory of the glorious dead, and our hopes of success in the struggle, call on us to be prompt and generous.

May God put it into the heart of every Christian and patriot to respond with his mite or his treasure.

For the Executive Committee.
ma10:tf FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

RELICS AND TROPHIES.

"OLD CURIOSITY SHOP."

The aid and co-operation of the patriotic people of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, is hereby requested, in making the above named department of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair equally a credit and a success. Numerous relics and trophies of the present war, of the Mexican war, of 1812, Indian and Revolutionary wars, curiosities connected with the early settlement of our region, or with events of more prominent in our history, curiosities of every description are stored away in private receptacles, and may, if brought together, render our "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP" not the least of the attractions of the Fair. The committee therefore ask that all who are willing to help along the good cause, would search in such articles of the above description as they may have, or can procure from others, or notify the committee where they may be found. Articles donated will be disposed of as the donors may direct, or under the direction of the Sanitary Committee. But articles merely placed on exhibition, receipted for by any member of the committee, will be carefully preserved and returned. A letter should accompany each article giving its origin, history, etc., and if it be donated, its value. Give every thing you can, and lend us the rest.

On behalf of the Committee.
JOS. S. MORRISON, Chairman.
GEO. H. CHRISTY, Secretary.

Articles either donated or left for exhibition, can be left with, or addressed to either of the following members of the Committee:

W. D. M'GOWAN,
Secretary Ex. Committee, 96 Water st., Pitts'g.
HON. JAS. VEECH
Corner Fourth and Grant streets.
DR. JNO. DICKSON,
Corner Penn and 22d streets.
S. RIDDLE,
Post Office, Allegheny.
D. LEET SHIELDS,
Sewickleyville, Pa.

my3-tf

SANITARY FAIR.—The Steamboat Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair will give to the boat returning the largest subscription to the Steamboat Fund, a splendid set of colors made by the loyal ladies of Pittsburgh. This is intended for boats navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and tributaries below Pittsburgh. They will also give a full set of colors to any boat navigating the Monongahela or Allegheny rivers that shall return the largest subscription to said fund.

R. C. GRAY,
ap21 Chairman S. B. Committee.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—This Bank is now open for business at its Banking House,

No. 55 Market Street,

(Next door to Messrs. N. Holmes & Sons.)

Deposits received. Exchange on all the principal Cities for sale. Gold bought and sold. U. S. Bonds, U. S. Certificates, and all Government Securities bought and sold. Business paper discounted, and all legitimate Banking business transacted on the most liberal terms.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES O'CONNOR

DIRECTORS.

JAS. M. BAILEY, of McCreery, Bailey & Dilworth.
WM. WAN KIRK, of Alexander Bradley.
N. J. BIGLEY.
E. M. SMITH, of A. D. Smith & Bro.
W. W. BALL, of Pennock, Ball & Co.
J. M. HORNER.
THOMAS SMITH, of Allegheny City.
JOHN F. HERRON, of McClurkan, Herron & Co.

my22:1m

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—BY the Act of May 5th, an appropriation of Fifty thousand Dollars was made for the Extension of the Capitol Buildings at Harrisburg. Architects and Builders are hereby requested to present plans for said extension, and proposals for building the same, to the undersigned, by the fifteenth day of June. The Right is hereby reserved to reject any and all plans and bids. The extension is to furnish additional Committee Room for the Legislature, and the extension is to conform as far as possible to the architecture of the present building.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor,
ISAAC SLENKER, Auditor General,
JAMES P. BARR, Surveyor General,
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer.

Harrisburg, May 10, 1864-my23:m.

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES IN NEW YORK.

R. H. Gallaher & Brother, Brokers,

No. 18 WILLIAM street, New York.

BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.

N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe3:tf

AMERICAN IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. fe22

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se8:tly P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

FIFTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR

selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to May 11th, 1864:

Name.	Kind.	Place.
F. C. Walgand,	tavern,	1st ward Pittsburgh.
Hugh Sallie,	do.	do.
Phillip Duther,	do.	do.
George Nauroth,	do.	do.
F. W. Bluckbaum,	do.	do.
George Canning,	do.	do.
John Seifferth & Co.,	other goods,	do.
Jacob Bebd,	eating house,	do.
Bridget Costalow,	do.	2d ward, Pittsburgh,
G. W. Hochschwender,	tavern,	do.
Wm. Tinnin,	eating house,	do.
John Laverty,	tavern,	do.
George Deary,	do.	do.
John Brown,	do.	do.
Charles Robinson,	do.	do.
Xavier Walz,	eating house,	3d ward, Pittsburgh,
Francis Gazzola,	tavern,	do.
John Larcher,	do.	do.
F. Linch & Co.,	other goods,	do.
Matthias Pachtel,	tavern,	do.
Reinhart Ulrich,	do.	do.
May & Dickey,	do.	do.
Adam Schubert,	do.	do.
Wm. Haslage,	other goods,	do.
John Schlonter,	tavern,	do.
Felix Laverty,	do.	do.
Alexander Murray,	do.	do.
Andrew Gerlach,	do.	do.
B. Auth,	do.	do.
George Specht[illegible],	eating house,	do.
Wm. Clayton,	other goodf,	do.
Stephen Coevenella,	eating house,	do.
Wm. G. Flinn,	tavern,	do.
Stephen Cairns,	do.	do.
Michael Cella,	do.	do.
John Duffy,	do.	do.
John Savage,	do.	do.
J. & J. Kelly,	other goods,	do.
George Reinneman & Co.,	tavern,	do.
James Williams,	do.	do.
John O'Brien,	do.	do.
D. Haworth & Co.,	other goods,	do.
Wm. A. Nave,	tavern,	do.
Sam'l Jones,	eating house,	do.
Black & Woods,	other goods,	4th ward, Pittsburg.
Peter Kolbecker,	tavern,	do.
John Mcready,	do.	do.
John McDevitt,	other goods,	do.
McCullough, Smith & Co.,	other goods,	do.
H. W. Beaumont & Co.,	do.	do.
F. M. Hopkins,	tavern,	do.
Daniel Bleaman,	do.	do.
Benjamin Trimble,	do.	do.
Wm. N. Chessman,	do.	do.
J. K. Lanahan,	tavern,	do.
Charles Mullen,	eating house,	do.
James Boyd,	other goods,	do.
Jancelet Appleby,	tavern,	4th ward, Pittsburg.
Abraham Greenwood,	do.	do.
Jacob Eckhart,	do.	do.
Phillip J. Meyer,	eating house,	do.
Thomas Williams,	tavern,	do.
Henry Daley,	do.	do.
Margaretta Wigley,	eating house,	do.
Herman Bechtold,	tavern,	6th ward, Pittsburgh.
Elizabeth Dippl,	eating house,	do.
George Stickener,	do.	do.
Edward Davis,	tavern,	do.
E. W. Ingils,	do.	do.
John Bielchter,	do.	7th ward, Pittsburgh.
John Vogel,	eating house,	do.
John Richardson,	tavern,	8th ward, Pittsburgh.
William Kunz,	do.	do.
F. F. Mosally,	do.	do.
John Diamond,	do.	9th ward, Pittsburgh.
John Bower,	do.	do.
A. Kumpf,	do.	do.
Gotlieb Faas,	eating house,	1st ward, Allegheny.
Samuel Patton,	tavern,	do.
Xarvier Highler,	eating house,	do.
John Heyl & Co.,	tavern,	2d ward, Allegheny.
Michael Dickenhoffer,	eating house,	do.
Francis Brown,	tavern,	do.
John Zichollis,	tavern,	do.
John Prettling,	eating house,	3d ward, Allegheny.
Christian Geib,	tavern,	do.
Jacob F. Steidle,	eating house,	do.
Theodore Beckstein,	do.	do.
Frederick Sauer,	tavern,	do.
Geo. Fackenecht,	do.	do.
Antony Hoffman,	do.	do.
Wm. Selden,	other goods,	4th Ward, Allegheny.
Cornelius McCloskey,	tavern,	do.
Jacob Koehler,	do.	do.
John Klaus,	do.	do.
John M. Bohlen,	other goods,	do.
Philip Beilstein,	tavern,	do.
Anton Stephen,	eating house,	do.
Caesar C. Eakin,	tavern,	do.
Charles Merker,	eating house,	do.
Anna Steiner,	tavern,	do.
John N. Schaffer,	do.	Birmingham.
Henry Stinger,	do.	do.
Dominick Maguire,	do.	do.
John Nusser,	do.	do.
Hamm & Jadekoh,	other goods,	do.
Ernest Hanlein,	eating house,	East Birmingham.
Geo. W. Fennell,	tavern,	do.
Charles Cress,	do.	do.
Robert J. Taylor,	other goods,	do.
John Debold,	eating house,	Duquesne.
John G. Taylor,	eating house,	Elizabeth.
Elizabeth Berringer,	tavern,	Lawrenceville.
Barbara Fass,	do.	do.
John Smith,	do.	do.
Charles Jacob,	other goods,	do.
Joseph Hort,	tavern,	do.
Francis Beringer,	do.	do.
James Young,	do.	do.
John C. Sterm,	eating house,	do.
James Bray,	tavern,	do.
John Naser,	do.	do.
R. S. Sloan,	do.	Manchester.
Henry Wagner,	other goods,	do.
J. A. Patterson,	tavern,	M'Keesport.
Frederick Wacker,	do.	do.
Joseph Jamieson,	do.	do.
Hugo Pardshold,	do.	do.
Thomas Corroon,	do.	West Pittsburgh.
Matthias Haas,	do.	do.
Henry Schneider,	other goods,	do.
Wm. Voigt,	do.	South Pittsburgh.
Anton Brough,	tavern,	do.
John Jehring,	do.	do.
Jacob Cashbaugh,	other goods,	do.
Martin Freudenrich	tavern,	Sharpsburg.
Robert Stewart,	eating house,	Tarentum.
George Hoeltzel,	tavern,	Temperanceville.
Elizabeth Clark,	eating house,	do.
John Riley,	eating house,	do.
Hannah Auestein,	tavern,	do.
Nicholas Leech,	do.	Collins township.
John Langmyer,	do.	do.
Matthew McGregor,	do.	North Fayette.
Michael Shwarne,	do.	Indiana.
William Thorpe,	do.	Mifflin.
Benedict Coolin,	do.	do.
Jacob Eckhart,	do.	McClure.
Henry Liffler,	do.	Peebles.
Josephine Flick,	do.	Pitt.
Joseph Lofink,	do.	Reserve.
Michael Rais,	do.	do.
Alex. Beoberich	do.	do.
Michael Leonard,	do.	Robinson.
Elizabeth Haunah,	do.	Shaler.
Philip Yund,	do.	do.
John Schenck,	do.	Lower St. Clair,
John Pare,	eating house,	do.
John Lutz,	tavern,	do.
George Lour,	do.	do.
George Goldbach,	do.	do.
Wm. Grierson,	other goods,	do.
Jacob Ott,	tavern,	do.
John C. Hughes,	do.	do.
Richard Butler,	do.	do.
Janet Bennett,	do.	Union.
George Werry,	do.	Versailles.
Abraham Moore,	do.	do.
Thomas Lawrence,	do.	do.
Attaunair Auberly,	do.	do.
Francis Dunn,	do.	Wilkins.

The Court will meet on WEDNESDAY, June 1st, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Remonstrances must be filed on or before that day.

Licenses must be taken out after five and within fifteen days after being granted, or they will be revoked according to law. Applicants will bring their before bonds to my office the day of hearing.

my21:3t W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft. For the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my15

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

my18

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE, 410 PENN street,

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

Omnibuses and Carriages furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Weddings, Funerals and Parties at short notice, and reasonable rates. Stable open day and night. ap28

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB AND WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.

Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

T. AUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

General Commission Merchants and

Dealers in Wool and Hides,

Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street, (Merchange Exchange Block,) ST. LOUIS, MO.

We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of Country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments. No connection with any other house. de3:6m

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE.

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:ly

CHICKERING.

FIVE

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

CHICKERING & SONS

PIANOS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh.

SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—Information respecting PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS in the Hospitals of Philadelphia may be obtained by addressing JOS. PARKER, Chief of Hospital Commission, at the the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1011 Chestnut street. my14:1w

PETER F. SMITH, BILL POSTER AND DISTRIBUTER, PITTSBURGH. 57 All communications directed to me at the office of the COMMERCIAL OR GAZETTE, either by mail, telegraph, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. my2:ow

MILITARY CAPS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,

At J. D. RAYALEY'S,
ap26:tf 334 and 336 Liberty street.

HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,

se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. WEBB & SONS. {THOS. S. WEBB. FRANK R. WEBB. JESSE H. WEBB.
oc10-1y

JONES HOUSE.—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh14-3m

UPHOLSTERY.

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.

EDMUNDSON & CO. UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se9

O'NEILL'S

FOREIGN EMIGRATION OFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cheap Passage from the "Old Country."

By the LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA (INMAN) LINE of the following magnificent steamers, leaving Liverpool for New York, touching at Queenstown every week:

City of London	2,500 t's	Etna	2,215 t's
City of Baltimore	2,367 "	Edinburgh	2,197 "
City of Washington	2,380 "	Kangaroo	1,574 "
City of Manchester	2,100 "	Glasgow	1,962 "
City of Cork	1,545 "	Bosphorus	448 "
City of Limerick	1,540 "		

Fare from Liverpool to New York $35.

The City of Cork will leave New York for Queens town and Liverpool on the 18th, when a limited number of Third Class Passengers will be received at $35 in Greenbacks.

Also by the well-known vessels of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY LINE of Mail steamers as follows:

Hiberian	2,500 tons	Nova Scotian	2,200 tons
Jura	2,500 tons	Peruvian	2,600 tons
Damascus	2,200 tons	Moravian	2,000 tons
North American	1,800 tons	Belgian	2,600 tons

These steamers leave Liverpool every THURSDAY, touching at Londonderry for the Irish and Scotch passengers and the mails.

Fare from Londonderry to New York, $27 00.

Also, by TAPSCOTT'S LINE of Clipper Sailing Packets leaving Liverpool for New York twice a week, and the "X" LINE of London Packets, leaving London for New York every ten days. TAPSCOTT'S LINE comprises the following ships:

	Tons		Tons
William Tapscott	2,500	Emerald Isle	2,500
Gratitude	2,500	Constellation	2,300
Benjamin Adams	2,000	Atmosphere	2,000
Underwriter	2,000	R. Sickly	2,000
Monarch of the Sea	2,000	Caravan	2,000
Cynosure	2,000	Emerald	2,000
Dreadnaught	2,000	Victory	2,000
Albion	2,250	General M'Clellan	2,000
Aurora	2,000	Ne Plus Ultra	2,500
Vanguard	2,000		

Persons coming out by this line need not want for a "Captain's letter," by the other lines, as will be received on presenting their tickets at Liverpool, and forwarded without delay.

Parties brought out at the following rates in paper money:

From Dublin	$35 00	From Waterford	$35 00
" Drogheda	35 00	" Wexford	35 00
" Belfast	35 00	" Cork	37 00
" Limerick	37 00	" Liverpool	37 00
" Londonderry	35 25	" London	37 00
" Galaway	39 00		

Passengers booked through to any part of the United States or Canada when required. Two of these ships leave New York for Liverpool every week. Fare $15,00 and $20,00.

Parties having friends to bring out, or about visiting the old country, will find it to their advantage to get their tickets from the undersigned. Rates are always low, and in every case the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed.

SIGHT DRAFTS

on all parts of Europe for sale at the lowest rates.

Apply to

D. O'NEILL,

"Evening Chronicle" Building, Fifth street, or 66 Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. my7:6teod.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,

fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

AREHOUSE: No. 131 WATER STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL,

ALSO,

Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles,

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe13:1y

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFEN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Hiwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe2:1awdim CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF

Round Braid Shoe Laces,

To which we invite the attention of dealers.

SLATER & SOUTH,

my11 No. 54 Market street, 2d door from Third,

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL se7-1y POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,

LASALLE, ILLINOIS,

SMELTERS OF

Slab Zinc, or Spelter,

from

WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.

fe17:6m

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe8:1y

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MNUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware.

No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridges, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

LINNEUS RHUBARB

Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at

J. KNOX'S,
No. 29 Fifth street.

ap21:tf

STORE SHADES

Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.

fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

JAMES IRWIN,

Manufacturer of

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention.

se9

FINE BRANDY.—25 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." Brand. In store and for sale by JOS. R. HUGHES.

DRY GOODS.

77 and 79 Market street.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR THIRD STOCK

NEW GOODS,

They have been purchased from the Importers and Manufacturers direct, especially for this market, and are offered at a slight advance on cost.

Our assortment of STRAW BONNETS and HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS is particularly fine, having all the latest styles.

Of MILLINARY GOODS we have a complete line.

In SILKS, we have all the fashionable shades.

RIBBONS, unusually large and attractive, all widths, Plaids, Tartans, Pinks, Stripes, &c.

Of FLOWERS, a beautiful lot, all the Novelties.

With a full line of

EMBROIDERIES,
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,

LACES, SKIRTS, CORSETS,
LACE GOODS and NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine, as we are confident our stock is not surpassed by any house in the West.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
my11 77 and 79 Market street.

DRESS GOODS

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

BEAUTIFUL GRENADINES,
do. MOZAMBIQUES,
PINK CHALLIES and BLUE,
BLACK do. do.
BROWN do. do.
FANCY SILKS,
PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
FIGURED BLACK SILKS,
A large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

AT

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets

my3

CLOAKS,

IN SILK AND CLOTH.

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,

IN ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Emb'd Curtains,	Quilts,
Vestibule Lace,	Hosiery,
Sun Shades,	Parasols,
Linen Goods,	Sheetings,
Pillow Cascings,	Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,	Collars,
Fine Muslins,	Towelling.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at

ALEXANDER BATES,

21 Fifth street.

my9

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 MARKET STREET,

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

my16

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS.—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exception. And, also, Treat & Son's most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap20 No. 53 Fifth street.

REMOVAL.

BRADBURY

BRADBURY

We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street, which we have just received from the manufacturers of Bradbury, and Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoniums. Melodeons and musical goods generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.
Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap30

STRAW GOODS,

BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

BONNET RIBBONS,

PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,

FOR BONNETS AND HATS,

FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

mh28

H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 WOOD STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

White, Brown and Printed

LINEN SHIRTS,

Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Silk

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

And Warranted to give satisfaction.

In Our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order in a superior order. my3

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—The universally approved NONPAREILL, and other favorite brands of

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.

ja22:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

H. SPANG.....C. S. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MILITARY CLOTHING.

THE LARGEST AND BEST MADE STOCK IN IN THE CITY,

At J. D. RAYALEY'S,
my22:3t&w 334 and 336 Liberty street

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY IN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh.
se8:tly P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

WALL PAPER.—Of all grades, still selling at the lowest rates, at No. 107 Market street
se9 JOS. R. HUGHES

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY,
May 16, 1864.

BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the CAPITAL STOCK of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, at the following places, viz:

On TUESDAY, May 24, at Tidball's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike,

On THURSDAY, May 26, at Pierce's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike,

On TUESDAY, May 31, at Garrett's Hotel, on the Washington turnpike,

Parties desiring to make a sure and profitable investment should make it convenient to attend at the places mentioned on the days named.

Books of subscription are open daily at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, No. 93 Water street.

my17:3t THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:te

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the

...g Commercial.

...CE AND TRADE.

...S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.]

	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
...ce			69	May 5
...ipis.			61¾	" 5
...Pittsburgh			88	" 4
Allegheny			80	" 5
50 Mechanics			64¾	" 5
50 Iron City			58¾	" 4
50 M & M				$4.75
60 First National	110			
60 Second National	110			
50 Third National	110			
50 First National Ally			52½	" 4
50 Manchester Savings				
	INSURANCE.			
50 Citizens			61	
50 Western			54	May$2.50
50 Monongahela	34		33	
50 Eureka	90		88	" $1.00
50 Pittsburgh	34		34	
25 Allegheny			27¾	
25 People's	28		28¾	
50 Penna			45	
	BRIDGE.			
25 Monongahela			27½	
25 St. Clair Street	40	45		
50 Hand Street			50	
50 Mechanic Street				
25 Birmingham			31½	
	RAILROAD.			
50 Allegheny Valley			15¾	
50 Connellsville	11		12½	
50 do (interest)			17	
50 Steubenville	12		14¾	
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	68	70	65	
25 Birmingham			30	
50 Citizens			95	
	GAS.			
50 Pittsburgh			88	
25 Allegheny			38	
25 Birmingham			31¾	
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25 Lesco			27	
Ardesco				
50 North American	9		11	
	BONDS.			
Allegheny County 6's				80¼
do Scrip 6's				81
Pittsburgh 7's				78¾
do 6's				97
Allegheny City 6's			100	
do 7's				66¾
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's				103
do 2d mortg	95			
Connellsville 6's				
Steub. R. R. 6's		75	87	

The currency question viewed from another stand point and by a party that does not coincide with the contemplated changes that are quietly working their course along the avenues of trade, appears in a different light. We extract from an article in the Boston *Traveller*:

"The present position of the currency is one which business men should watch vigilantly. Aside from the question of military success, we have the sudden advance of the rate of interest in England to nine per cent., which causes a great decline in securities and a demand for remittance, and we have also the unfortunate disturbing element of the National Banks.

Had as we should have been in a time of peace to exchange the State for the National Bank system, its adoption now is calculated only to produce evil, which will not be fully developed for some years.

The government, however, having adopted the new system, any vacillation or hesitancy in enforcing it will only make the matter worse both for the present and the future.

We see no prudent course except the immediate repeal of the National Banking Law, or its prompt enforcement by a war of extermination upon the circulation of the State banks. At this critical juncture it will not answer to have two rival banking systems in full blast, the State banks issuing an indefinite amount of irredeemable paper; and the National banks turning the U. S. bonds into currency, for what possible benefit to the government or the people, it wholly passes our comprehension to understand, though we can easily perceive it is a gigantic swindling operation of from 12 to 20 per cent. half of it out of the people, and half out of the government, until they burst from repletion.

For the destruction or salvation of the financial affairs of the people and the government, the alternative to the repeal of the National Banking Law, is the instant curing of the State Banks system so far as the issuing of currency is concerned, and this the tax of one-half of one per cent. a month, which the bill now before Congress, would impose upon their circulation, will accomplish. This tax will contract the currency in a few months sufficiently for public safety, but it will inflict great loss upon all who calculate that this is to be a continuation of the inflated currency."

—The fearful height which gold gambling has reached is demonstrated by the means resorted to in order to affect the market. The late bogus proclamation is an illustration of the daring expedients to accomplish an end. The New York *Times* says that the gamblers in the Gold Room, corner Exchange place and William street, is the headquarters of semi-secessionists and southern refugees and sympathisers. In view of this circumstance and other and manifold evidences of the demoralizing effect of the gambling in gold daily carried on in that quarter, as well as by mistaken friends of the Government who sell *short*—as by its enemies who buy *long*—we candidly believe that the early passage by the House of Representatives of the Senate bill to suppress the traffic altogether, except as to the *bona fide* commercial sales, and purchases, *on delivery*, would be generally welcomed here by the country at large.—As a rule, we have not believed in the efficacy of Gold bills by Congress to regulate supply and demand, but as the evil and reproach to a loyal community of gold gambling now daily scandalizes the great city of New York, through open fraud and forgery upon as well as through thinly-veiled disaffection to the Government, we deem it proper to urge the passage of Mr. Sherman's Senate bill through the House of Representatives, the provisions of which, when made law of the land, we have no reason to know will be enforced by all the authority and diligence of the Government.

—Much apprehension is felt, says *Thompson* of New York, and many inquiries made in regard to the standing of New Jersey Banks. With the exception of the Bank of Rhondidel, we know of none whose bills are not redeemed promptly on presentation. No State, we are well satisfied, has safer or sounder Banks, more ably or wisely managed than New Jersey, and beyond all reasonable doubt the bills of no State is more reputation for insecurity and loss to bill holders; a reputation, we are sorry to add, founded in fact. That this is undeniable, and it is equally undeniable that the simple, sole cause for this unenviable fame, is the delay and failure of the proper officer to convey the securities in his possession for cash for the redemption of the bills of banks which have failed. To this reprehensible neglect is owing all the loss which results to the holder. In the case of the Bank of Rhondidel we understand its circulation is secured by U. S. 7.30 Bonds, quite sufficient, we should suppose, to save holders from any loss; but the amplest and the best security is of little benefit so long as they remain locked up in the vaults of a tardy official, whose neglect of duty in this particular seems to have become chronic.

—The Chicago *Journal* of Saturday says: "We were a little in error yesterday in our statement that the Banks had thrown out all Illinois currency. The matter is now referred to the settlement of Bank balances. Deposits are still received in Illinois currency which is redeemed in this city at par in Treasury notes, but it is not paid out by the Banks, and there is no occasion for alarm on the part of any of the bill holders as the Redemption Agents here promptly redeem every dollar on presentation at their counters."

—Mining shares, says the Boston *Bulletin*, after a long period of unusual dullness, have again taken a start, especially the old companies, which are always the first to reply to the upward movement, and their activity is frequently the forerunner of a speculative season. These movements, except in a few cases, the past week, but it will be noticed that they were a little heavier during Friday, under the uncertain state of the campaign. The record of the last two days' operations at the Stock Central of 5, Franklin 2, Isle Royale 5, Pewabic 5, Pittsburgh 3, Quincy 5, while Minnesota has fallen off since the previous quotations. The increase in product of the Lake Superior mines since 1859, is not only interesting to the general reader, but especially so to the investing one; and we append a tabular view of their progress since that period—in tons and tenths of tons of copper:

Portage Lake.	1859.	1863.
Quincy	320.0	1,472.8
Pewabic	794.4	1,063.4
Franklin	7.0	1,041.8
Isle Royale	241.3	572.5
Hancock	72	72.2
Huron	4.2	495.0
Mesnard	6	1.5
Keweenaw.	1859.	1863.
Pittsb'g & B.	1,254.5	1,260.3
Central	172.6	456.1

C. Falls	329.4	251.2
Phoenix	52.0	61.3
Amag'loid	21.0	51.6
Ontonagon.	1859.	1863.
Minnesota	1,623.6	1,015.7
Cliff	322.2	495.0
Rockland	347.0	197.9
Superior	1.7	41.9
Bohemian	2.0	25.5
Aztec	13.3	1.1
Toltec	9.4	

The stockholders of the Branch of the Western Bank, Fulton, Mo., located in that city, voted to close that institution on Saturday last. Their action will, however, have to be approved by the mother Bank, before the institution will be finally closed. The capital stock of this bank is $50,000—$30,000 of which is in gold.

In our notice, yesterday, of the action of the banks and bankers in regard to the throwing out of all Illinois, Iowa and Indiana money, we were slightly in error. The Illinois experience has been thrown on the settlement of balances between the banks, but is still received on deposit. None of the banks, however, paying it out, but only assorting and sending it home for redemption. One or two bankers still regard Indiana money as currency, and both receive and pay it out, but the discount on Iowa and Kansas money is currently quoted at ½ per cent.—*Chicago Journal.*

List of Awards made May 20th, 1864, by Maj. Symonds, C. S., at Louisville, Ky.

BACON—CLEAR SIDES.

F. Lieb, 100,000 ℔s clear sides at $15 50 ₱ hundred.

BEEF.

Phillips, 100,000 ℔s clear sides at $15 50 ₱ hundred.

Mitchell & Armstrong, 50,000 ℔s do do at $15 50 ₱ hundred.

J. Peter & Co., 200,000 ℔s do do at $15 50 ₱ hundred.

SHOULDERS.

J. Peter & Co., 125,000 ℔s shoulders at $14 12½ ₱ hundred.

J. Peter & Co., 100,000 ℔s do do at $14 25 ₱ hundred.

BEANS.

Samuel Gamage, 300,000 ℔s beans at $4 75 ₱ hundred.

RICE.

Stout, Preston & Hicks, 35,000 ℔s rice at $11 75 ₱ hundred.

T. R. Biggs, 115,000 ℔s do at $11 85 ₱ hundred.

SUGAR.

Brown, Butler & Co., 500,000 ℔s sugar at $18 50 ₱ hundred.

Brown, Butler & Co., 600,000 do at $18 80 ₱ hundred.

Preston & Hicks, 500,000 ℔s do at 18 75 ₱ do.

VINEGAR.

Cook & Co., 10,000 gallons of vinegar at 70c.

MOLASSES.

Cook & Co., 10,000 gallons molasses at 79c

Cook & Co. offering some 10,000 bbls of molasses ranging from $7 25 to $8 00, but too high were rejected.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Tuesday, May 24, 1864. }

Business yesterday was dull. The sales made was only to a limited extent to meet the wants of the local trade. The weather was very warm. Our rivers continue to fall slowly. There is, however, sufficient water for all necessary purposes. Freights to the various points are becoming scarce; boats have to wait some time before obtaining a trip. They generally wait patiently, and take their turn. The largest portion of the shipments at present is Government freight. The "Lizzie Martin" came in from Portsmouth with 220 tons pig iron. She returned last evening to the same point. The "Major Anderson" will leave to-day, at noon, for Cincinnati on the arrival of the Eastern train. The Armenia is announced for St. Louis and St. Paul to-day. The America is loading for Nashville. The J. R. Gilmore will probably get off for Cairo and St. Louis this afternoon. The "Thistle" will be among the first boats to depart for Cincinnati. The Emma Graham will back out at 4 P. M. for Zanesville. The Leonidas had a fine trip from Louisville. She will return to St. Louis in a few days. The "Reserve" will probably load for St. Louis in her turn. The Allegheny boats are doing a fair business, all in oil. Among the sales we note as follows:

FLAX SEED OIL—We note small sales at $1 60 ₱ gallon.

POTATOES—The market appears to be overstocked. At the present time prices have a downward tendency. Sales 30 bush assorted at $3@3 25 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is on the increase. The sales were principally for home purposes. Sales of 10 bbls prime apples at 11½@12½c per ℔; peaches—sales of 8 bbls at 18@19c per ℔. The stock on hand is large.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a moderate demand. As prices are unchanged we omit them in the present issue. The stock on hand is moderate.

GRAIN—The market was firm with a good demand for certain description s. The receipts for some time past have been restricted to lots by canal and a few wagons that have arrived by the river. Wheat—The receipts of parcels for sale in this market have been quite light, and the market is too unsettled to quote correctly, so we omit them for the present. Corn was one of the leading articles, and meets with ready sale, both shelled and ear. The supply is small. Sales 1 car shelled at $1 40; 600 bush do, $1 42; 150 do ear, $1 45; 300 do, $1 45. Oats—So far as demand was concerned the supply was limited. We note sales 2 car loads at 91c. Sales were made from store at a slight advance. Rye—Sales of 200 bush grain we could learn of no transactions. Stocks limited.

FLOUR—There was a good local demand for flour. Holders are firm in their views at the rates that were current on Saturday. The stock on hand is not large. Among the actual sales we note as follows—Extra Family—50 bbls at $8@8 25; 175 bbls do choice, $8 25; 50 bbls do $7 75@7 90; 6 bbls do, $8 25. The latter figure for favorite brands. Small sales of Extra were made at $7 50 bbl.

DRIED BEEF—Prices have advanced with sales at 17@17½c.

FISH—The market was steady with a good demand. We note sales of 10 bbls Baltimore Herring at $11; sales 25 hlf bbls Lake do, $8 50; 10 do, $6 10; 12 bbls Labrador do, $9 25. Mackerel—Sales 10 bbls No. 1 at $20; 4 hlf bbls do, $10 50.

BACON—The market continues firm, with a good demand for lots to meet the wants of the city trade. We note sales, comprising 18,000 barrels, at the following prices: Shoulders, 12¾@13c; ribbed sides, 13¾@14c; plain hams, 17c; sugar cured do, 18½@19c; do canvassed sugar cured, 20½@21c.

CHEESE—Was in good demand, and prices have an upward tendency; sales 30 boxes new western Reserve at 14c; 70 boxes do at 14½@15c.

BUTTER—There was a steady trade demand for this article; the receipts for some days past were limited; sales 30 pkgs at 30c; 6 do at 31c.

HAY—The receipts have increased, and prices were a shade lower. We note sales of 20 loads at scales at $30@36 ₱ ton.

Pittsburgh Lumber Market.

MAY 24.

The small amount of timber that has arrived during the late freshet has caused holders to hold off for the past 8 or 10 days, but now finding that there is not so large an amount coming forward as anticipated, purchasers have come forward and bought freely at prices ranging as follows:

200,000 feet barge timber at 22@24 ₱ cubic foot; 10,000 feet bridge timber at 20@22 ₱ cubic foot; 30,000 feet box boards at 16@18 ₱ cubic foot.

THE BOARD MARKET

Has been dull, notwithstanding the stock of boards is light. A few sales have been made at $27@30, to the extent of 700,000 feet.

THE SHINGLE MARKET.

The market was active, but the offerings were light. Sales of 400,000 at $5 50@6 00, the market closing firm.

Chicago Lumber Market.

Owing to the non-arrival of any cargoes since yesterday, the market for cargoes has been necessarily very quiet. A large fleet is, however, expected hourly. There is an active demand for cargoes, and prices rule very firm, with an upward tendency. The following are the present cargo prices:

Grand River mixed and rafted	$16 00@17 00
" 4 strips, bright	16 00@17 00
Muskegon, rough	16 00@17 00
" best	17 50@18 50
If 75 ₱ cent strips	19 00@20 00
Green Bay, common	18 00@19 00
" " ½ strips	19 00@20 00
" " all strips	20 00@21 00
Shaved Shingles	3 50@ 3 70
Sawed "	3 90@ 4 00
Lath	4 50@

Yards generally active, and prices very firm. The following are the retail prices. We quote:

First clear per 1,000 feet	$50 00@55 00
Second clear per 1,000 feet	40 00@45 00
Third clear	36 00@40 00
Stock Boards	27 00@30 00
Box of select boards	30 00@35 00
Common boards, dry	18 00@20 00
Fencing	20 00@21 00
Cull boards	14 00@15 00
First clear flooring, rough	40 00@45 00
Second clear flooring, rough	36 00@40 00
Common flooring, rough	33 00@35 00
Siding, clear, dressed	24 00@25 00
Second clear	20 00@22 00
Common do	18 00@19 00
Long joists	22 00@28 00
Shaved shingles, A, ₱ M	5 50@ 4 50
Shaved shingles, No. 1	3 50@ 4 00
Cedar shingles	3 50@ 3 75
Sawed shingles, A	4 25@ 4 50
Sawed shingles, No 1	3 75@ 4 00
Lath, ₱ 1,000 pcs	4 50@ 5 00
Posts ₱ 1,000	14 00@18 00
Pickets	16 00@17 00

St. Louis Lumber Market.

Two rafts reached here, which comprise all river receipts for the week—1,500,000 feet.

There is, owing to a moderate supply of new lumber till after a large freshet, which is anxiously looked for by the lumbermen.

Prices on the bank are $21 to $25.

Yard prices for dry lumber are as follows:

1st clear, ₱ 1000 feet	$55 00@60 00
2 clear, ₱ 1000 feet	50 00@—
3d clear, ₱ 1000 feet	40 00@45 00
Joist, 18 feet and under	27 00@30 00
Joist, 18 feet and over	30 00@40 00
Grub plank	22 50@25 50
Sheathing	27 00@30 00
Dressed flooring, second rate	45 00@—
Dressed siding	27 50@30 00
Shingles, A, shaved	6 00@—
Shingles, A, sawed	4 50@—
Lath per 1,000 feet	7 00@—
Cedar posts per 100 feet	50 00@60 00
Mulberry do do	35 00@40 00

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* gives the following statement of the exports of boots and shoes for the week ending Wednesday:

		Cases.
Total shipments by sea for the week		2,211
do do	corresponding week	
	last year	1,054
do do	since Jan. 1	20,625
do do	same time last year	21,777
Total shipments by rail for the week		6,588
do do	corresponding week	
	last year	6,357
do do	since Jan. 1	24,852
do do	same time last year	19,636

—*Boston Advertiser.*

Boston Oil Market.

Linseed is quiet. Small sales at $1 65, cash. Lard Oil is steady, with a moderate demand. Sales of No. 1 at $1 05@1 10; extra Western, $1 15@1 20 ₱ gallon. New Bedford, says the shipping List, the sales of Sperm have been 3,585 bbls at $1 70. Whale is in moderate demand Receipts of 600 bbls. The sales have been 2,000 bbls in New Bedford at $1 15, and 1,320 in Boston at $1 11 per gallon.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Prices have ruled steady through the week, and in every respect the market is about as last week. The offerings have been uniformly large, as have also the sales. The latter amount to 1,000 hhds, of which 200 hhds were inferior; 1 hhd sweepings at $1 60; 4 do scraps at $2 90@3 80; 3 do stems at $1 50@3 80; 113 do green and damaged lugs at $3 80@5 50; 1 do factory do at $5 50@6 80; 6 do planters' do at $7@11; 91 do common manufacturing leaf at $10@15 70; 27 do medium do at $15 70@18 80; 33 do good do at $16@25 50; 35 do common manufacturing at $18@22 75; 10 do good do at $20@28 25; 18 do fine do at $41 25@161, and the boxes at $2@2 87 ₱ 100 lbs. During the week bids on 157 hhds were rejected. The difficulty of storage remains the same as last week.

Freights from St. Louis.

Freight rates remain unchanged, and we report the quotations of last week: To New Orleans, Vicksburg, flour, potatoes, fruit, etc., $1 50 per bbl; pork and beef $2 25; whisky $3 50; heavy pound freight 75c per 100 pounds; hay and tobacco $1; lumber $3 50 per load; sheep $2 50; cattle and horses $20; mules $15. To Memphis, flour, 75c; apples and potatoes, 60c a bbl; pound freight 40c per 100 pounds; cattle $6 per head; mules $5; hogs $1.

To the Ohio river rates are $1 per bbl on flour to Pittsburgh, 65c per 100 pounds for heavy freight, and 50c to $1 for light; to Cincinnati and Louisville 35c per 100 pounds for heavy freight, and 50c for light.

Boston Pig Iron Market.

IRON—The market for Pig is quiet but firm in view of the scarcity and increased cost of importation. Sales of

SCOTCH No. 1, various brands, $60@62 20; and

AMERICAN No. 1 $60@62 per ton, cash, and 4 months.

BAR iron is in moderate demand at the late advance in prices, with sales of common at $135@140; refined $145@150 ₱ ton.

NAILS are selling at 6¾@7c ₱ ℔, cash and 4 months.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, May 20.

The Cotton market is very firm, and we quote sales of 80 bales good middling at 71c. This was all there was in the market, and nearly all there was in the warehouse unsold. The sales of yesterday were not 20 bales, and we can hear of none in Middle Tennessee unsold.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, } Tuesday, May 24, 1864. }

The market yesterday presented no particular change. The demand was fair and sales were regular. The boats engaged in the oil trade make regular trips to Oil City. The river to that point is falling. There is, however, sufficient for all necessary purposes, so that boats have no difficulty in reaching that point. The receipts since our last was only moderate, amounting in the aggregate to 3510 barrels. The largest portion being crude. There is, however, a fair stock in hand; prices for all kinds ruled about the same. The principal sales were crude and barrelled; refined free oil was not inquired for. There has been no movement in the latter article for some time past—among the sales may be noted the following, viz:

Crude—Holders were steady at Saturday's quotations. In some instances there was slight deviation. Sales of parcels in bulk, or the barrels to be returned: 400 bbls at 23¾c; 431 do at 24c; 704 do at 24c; 100 do at 24c; 360 do at 24c, 30 days; 60 days. Packages included: 200 bbls at 23c, 460 do at 23c; 120 do at 23c; 200 do at 23c; and 500 bbls late Saturday evening 23¾c. The sales of Crude foot up to 3,585 bbls, independent of 600 bbls that was delivered on cars at 23¾c.

Refined—Bonded was in steady demand. The sales were not large; holders, however, were firm in their views. Sales of 200 bbls Standard, Globe and Pacific brand, 52c; sales of 100 bbls up-river oil, 51c; 500 bbls delivered from 1st to 15th of June, 52½c; sales of 500 bbls city brand, deliverable before the middle of July, 52½c.

Naptha and *Residuum*—The market was inactive; prices unchanged.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Breuer, Burke & Co, 204 bbls; Dalzell & Son, 167 do; Fleiher & Bro, 776 do; Rosenbach & do; Hill & Thum, 100 do; W P Logan, 74 do, R Wren, 470 do; R Ashworth, 1,200 do; owners, 456 do, Total, 3,510 bbls.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R.R.

GOING EAST.

J Reed, Jr, & Co, 35 bbls engine oil for Harrisburg, Pe; Lucesco Oil Company, 111 bbls refined oil for New York; Lucesco Oil Company, 56 bbls refined oil for Boston; North American Oil Company, 168 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia; D Kirk, 163 bbls crude oil for New York; W P Logan, 51 bbls crude oil for Philadelphia; Lockhart & Co, 250 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia; Seel & Co, 111 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia; Sellers, C & Co, 50 bbls tar for Boston; Reese & Graff, 160 bbls benzine for Philadelphia.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Bingham, S & Co, 3 sks oats; 20 do potatoes; J Rinlya, 1 car stoves; H Gerwig, 2 bales yarn, 2 reels do; C C Felmeth, 6 pkgs; W Flaccus, 25 sks Hornes, 5 do tails; W P Townsend, 15 pkgs; W P Reed, 1 pkg; Adams Express Co, 30 empty do; buckets; Lindsay & J, 10 do do; W H Kirkpatrick, 20 do do; Lambert & S, 20 do do; Perkins & Co, 25 bdls paper; Mackey, Rex & Co, 6 bbls apples; Graham & Thomas, 200 bbls flour; Little & Trimble, 43 bags flax seed; L H Foight 14 bbls potatoes; Lupton & Co, lot of roofing stuff; J A Caughey & Co, 90 bbls oil, 10 do tar, 2 pkgs; C C Halsey 72 pgs. potatoes; Hitchcock, McCreary & Co, 25 do do; J Shepherd 50 bbls flour; Lewis & Co, 20 bbls fish; E Heazelton, 72 do do; Means & Co, 10 do; L H Foight, 7 bbls eggs; Kerper & Co, 175 dry hides, 83 green do; J Rhodes, 1 car malt; Peak & Keil 95 sks oats; McBane & Anjer, 205 do; J C Hess 50 bbls highwines.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Hall & Co, 5 horse rakes; Floyd & Co, 237 sks oats; Bingham & Co, 254 bgs oats; Wood & Co, 1 car sheet iron; Park, Bros & Co, 1,620 hf hhoops; J Howell, 21 rolls leather; J B Cambell, 40 bbs cheese; C C Balsley, 110 do do, Mair & Davidson, 68 bdls feathers; 2 cuomaker & Lang, 25 bxs cheese, 150 sks oats, 50 doz brooms; W P Reed, 1 car oats, 1 do hay; Lupton & Co, 1 car oats; G Knox, 40 sks corn, 250 do shipstuff; T Bell, 150 sks car corn, E Reily, 22 pkgs; Voight & Co, 15 pkgs; Flaccus & Co, 7 bdls leather, 1 do sheep skins; Gaither, 2 bxs tobacco; E Heazelton, 25 hf bbls herring, J B Taylor, 20 bdls s reams; Graham & Thomas, 100 bbls flour; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 2 bbls cutlett.

Imports Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—S B Mackin, 1 car of Iron; Forsythe, Bro & Co, 111 bbls refined oil.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRAHAM.—20 hhds and 20 bxs tobacco, 13 hhds bacon, 25 doz washboards, 21 bbls eggs, 7 bbls soap, 22 kegs butter, 38 bbls flour, 30 reels and 1 box feathers, 1 sack cow bells, 6 bbls flax seed, 4 do beans, 3 do grease, Clarke & Co; 10 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, 9 sacks rags, 89 do shelled corn, 7 do potatoes, 10 bbls flax seed, 4 sacks flax seed, 6 do do, 2 do millet seed, Hannah, Fetzer & Armstrong; 25 flour bbls, W Dana; 100 do, R T Kennedy & Bro; 5 bbls flax seed, Flemming & Steel; 51 oil bbls, W H Woodbridge; 238 sks corn, McBane, Anger & Co; 3 bbls eggs, Means & Coffin; 46 oil bbls, Landsittle; 22 doz pails 4 do, toy do, 8 doz tubs, Wm Connelly; 3 bbls eggs, 2 crates rags, 2 sk do, M Stinson; 50 bbls oil, C Hilton; 1 hf ale bbl, J Rhodes; 1 box, E A Fahnestock; 25 sks mill feed, Voegtly & Kepps; 2 bxs medicine, J Henderson; 285 sks corn, 2 do oats, Bakewell & McCreary; 61 lumber, Millinger & Eldwell; 2 bbls eggs, 21 kegs butter, 2 bxs eggs, 1 jar butter, J S Dilworth; 1 jar butter, 38 sks rags, Godfrey & Clarke; 2 bxs do, 1 do do, 1 do do, 1 do do, 1 do dried fruit, Wm P Beck & Co; 2 bxs glassware, McKee & Bro; 3 coils rope, Wm Dilworth; 1 crate rags, 9 sks do, M S; 59 sks corn, 1 do empty sks, A Bachman; 7 bbl eggs, 1 cheese, J Schultz, Johnson & Co; 11 rolls leather, J Bell & Co; 17 sks rags, C P Markle; 10 doz chairs, A Milliken & Co; 1 jar butter, 1 bx eggs, Geo Hodkinson; 2 hat bxs Metcord & Bro; 6 tubs sweitzchese, B Penny & Co; 6 tubs swiz cheese, J Baldinger.

Portsmouth

PER LIZZIE MARTIN.—Nimick & Co, 220 tons pig iron.

Louisville.

PER LEONIDAS—G B Jones, 8 kegs; M'Donald & Arbuckle, 115 d hides, 8 bales do; J Lyon, 7 bills nails; J King, 7 do; McCurdy, Smith & Co, 10 cases tobacco; Kirkpatrick, & Co, 4 cars tobacco; Sneathen, 1 do; R R Bulger, 52 packages furniture; Hall & Co, 2 bbls do; Schultz, Seibford, 91 kgs coffee; J Rhodes, 49 e barrels; J Reamer, 42 e bbls; Clarke & Co, 214 hhds tobacco, 51 bbls whisky; 30 sks feathers, 18 bales rags.

Boston Wool Market.

Wool—There has been a moderate demand for domand for domestic at steady prices. The sales for the week have been 300,000 lbs; fleece and pulled at the following rates: The sales were 70,000 lbs Ohio and Michigan at 80c and upwards; 97,000 lbs mixed Ohio, Michigan and New York State at 78c; 7,000 lbs fine Ohio at 90c; 10,000 lbs do at 85c; 20,000 lbs extra Pennsylvania at 87½c; 3,000 lbs do washed at 85c; 5,000 lbs super and extra Wes ern pulled at 75@80c; some lots super pulled at 90c; 12,000 lbs sheared at 75c ₱ lb. Foreign wools have been 383 bales Mediterranean and Cape in the range of quotations; 299 bales Cape at 45@50c; 27,000 lbs Canada combing at 80c; 14,000 lbs do pulled at 66c.—*Advertiser.*

Milwaukee Market.

Flour—Declined 10@15c.

Grain—Receipts of wheat 69,000 bush: declined 2c. Sales this forenoon: 30,000 bush No 1 spring, regular receipts, at $1 26@1 26½; 5,000 do, buyer's option, all month, at $1 26¾; 5,000 do, seller's option, all month, at $1 26½. Sales on Change 67,000 bu No 1 spring, regular receipts, at $1 26½@1 25¾; 27,000 do, seller's option, all month, at $1 25; 50,000 do, buyer's option, all month, at $1 25½@1 26; 30,000 do; after this week, at $1 25½; 10,000 do, seller's option, all this month, at $1 25; 67,000 bush No 1 spring; regular receipts, at $1 26½ 1 27; 76,500 No 2 do, at $1 23@1 23½; 2,000 No 2 do, seller's option, all month, at $1 23; 2,000 rejected winter delivered, at $1 41. Sales of wheat at Newhall House this forenoon: 266,000 bush No 1 spring, at $1 26¾@1 27, closing at the outside figure.

Sundries—Car load corn, delivered, at $1 08; 1 car No 1 barley, at $1 27; 30 bags good do, at $1 30; 4 cars of oats in store, at 68½; 500 bags on platform, at $1 21; 300 tes lard, at 13c.

Memphis Cotton Market.

MEMPHIS, May 18.

Cotton—The cotton market is quiet, and all offerings are readily taken at the ruling rates of yesterday.

The receipts of the market during the past forty-eight hours have been 80 bales by the Commercial, and 242 bales by the steamer Emma, both from White River.

The only shipment to this Northern market since we last wrote has been 100 bales by the steamer J. D. Perry, which went up last evening.

MARKETS BY TELEGAPRH.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged, and very little doing.

WHEAT—Firm and higher; for choice prairie $1 60@1 67; choice, $1 55.

CORN—Drooping; mixed, $1 23@1 25; old white, $1 26; yellow, $1 28.

OATS—Declined 2c; 93@93c; 120,000 bush sold to a quartermaster at 91½c.

GROCERIES—Firm.

SUGAR—19@20c.

COFFEE—40½@48c for Rio.

MOLASSES—$1 05.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales of middlings at 81½c. Receipts of 600 bales.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Newport, Penna.,	Thursday,	May 5th.
Gettysburg, Penna.,	Monday,	May 9th.
Altoona, Penna.,	Thursday,	May 12th.
Mifflin, Pennsylvania,	Monday,	May 16th.
Reading, Penna.,	Thursday,	May 26th.
Lebanon, Penna.,	Thursday,	June 2d.
Northumberland, Penna.,	Saturday,	June 9th.
Scranton, Penna.,	Thursday,	June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna.,	Thursday,	June 23d.

One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.

TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN, Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.

ap29:till June 23.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orpans' Court of Allegheny county, dated April 30, 1864, the guardian of Ella V. and Olivia G. McWilliams will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., a valuable lot of ground, with a two story brick building thereon erected, situate in the second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, fronting 24 feet on Smithfield street (westwardly side) and extending back westwardly, preserving the same width, parallel with Second street, 62½ feet and 6 inches, and being 68 feet southwardly from Second street. This property is well worth the attention of parties desiring a safe and profitable investment.

Terms—CASH. JAMES McWILLIAMS, Guardian.

MARSHALL & BROWN Attorneys, 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. my23:wtw

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 140 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh3

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 1	New York	Glasgow.
America	June 4	New York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 26	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York	Southampton
America	July 16	New York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 9	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	May 10	Liverpool New York
Saxonia	May 11	Southampton New York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool New York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool New York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool New York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool New York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool New York
Bremen	May 25	Southampton New York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton New York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool New York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton New York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton